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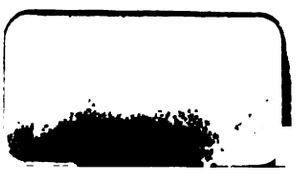

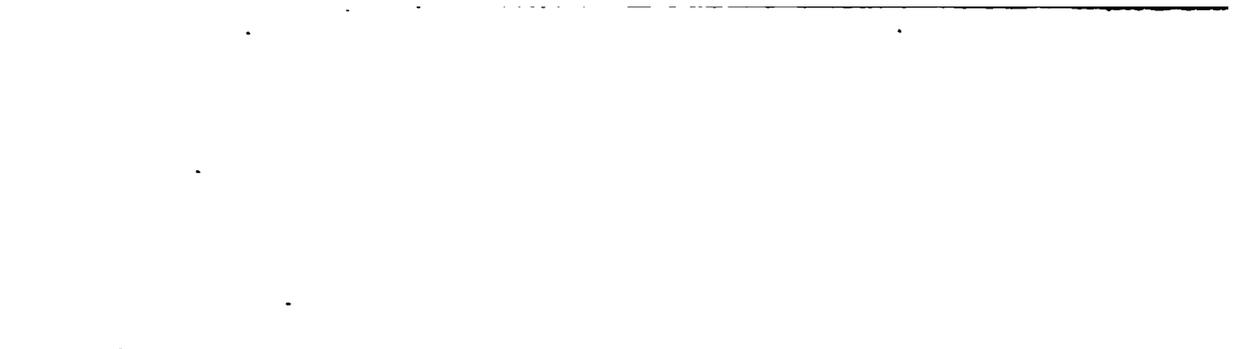

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THE CELEBRATION OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.
APRIL 11, 12, 13
1907

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APRIL 11, 12, 13
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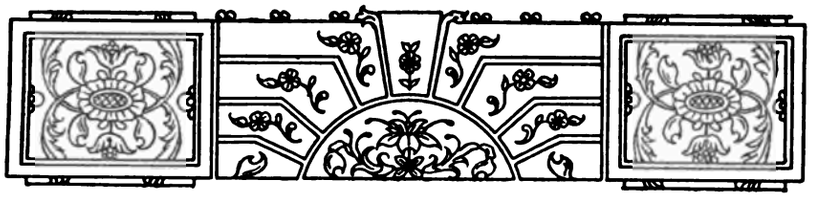


CONTENTS

PAGE

FOREWORD 3

THURSDAY MORNING

ADDRESS OF MAYOR GUTHRIE 32

THE PROCESSION 37

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

SCRIPTURE LESSON . . . . . Doctor John Rhŷs 47

INVOCATION . . . . . Rev. Doctor E. S. Roberts 49

LETTER from President Roosevelt 52

ADDRESS: Andrew Carnegie 54

THE POPULAR SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE 72
His Excellency, Theodor von Mœller

ADDRESS by M. Paul Doumer 77

CONTENTS

PAGE

The Organization of Peace 78
Baron D'Estournelles de Constant

A Review of the Work 89
Samuel Harden Church

Announcement of Awards 96
W. N. Frew

THURSDAY NIGHT

Program of Concert 100

FRIDAY MORNING

Reading of Letters of Congratulation 102

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Address: International Coöperation in Zoölogy . . 267
P. Chalmers Mitchell

French Sculpture of the Middle Ages . . . 279
Camille Enlart

Dunfermline's Son 290
James Currie Macbeth

The Relationship of Pittsburgh and Dunfermline 296
Dr. John Ross

The Connection between Science and Engineering 303
Sir William Henry Preece, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Development of Architectural Style in Germany 315
E. von Ihne

CONTENTS

PAGE

THE SOLUTION OF A GREAT SCIENTIFIC DIFFICULTY 327
Sir Robert S. Ball

THE GERMAN MILITARY CONSTITUTION 335
His Excellency Lieutenant-General Alfred von Loewenfeld

THE MISSION OF AN ART MUSEUM 344
Léonce Bénédite

THE NEXT STEP TOWARD INTERNATIONAL PEACE . 351
William T. Stead

THE DUNFERMLINE TRUST 364
William Robertson

FRIDAY NIGHT

THE BANQUET

Remarks of S. H. Church 371

Telegram from John D. Rockefeller 372

Response from Andrew Carnegie 373

Remarks of W. N. Frew 373

Hon. James H. Reed 374

Andrew Carnegie 379

Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches . . . 387

General von Loewenfeld 391

Sir Robert Cranston 394

"Maarten Maartens" 397

POEM: The Scottish Guests to Andrew Carnegie . . 401
William Archer

CONTENTS

SATURDAY MORNING

PAGE

PRESENTATION OF GIFTS FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR . 408

REMARKS OF CHANCELLOR SAMUEL BLACK MCCORMICK 412

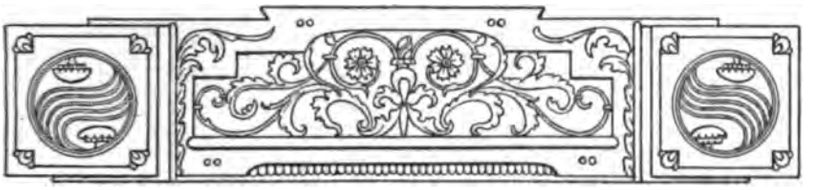
CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES 415

APPENDIX A 425
Gifts of His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute

APPENDIX B 447
Thanks to the German Emperor

APPENDIX C 449
Some Jewels Set Together

INDEX 453



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

The Main Building . . . . . *Frontispiece*

Portrait of Andrew Carnegie . . . . . *facing page* 3

Foyer of Auditorium . . . . . " 32

Souvenir badge worn at Dedication . . . " 36

Hall of Music . . . . . " 46

Grand Stairway, east entrance . . . . . " 48

Gallery of Vertebrate Paleontology . . . " 52

Carnegie Technical Schools (uncompleted) . " 54

Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women . . . . . " 62

Children's Department in the Library . . " 72

Gallery of Paintings . . . . . " 78

Porch of St. Gilles, Hall of Architecture . " 88
Reproduced from the Church of St. Gilles, at Gard, France

Pittsburgh Orchestra—Emil Paur, Director " 98

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

A Machine-shop in the Technical Schools . *facing page* 100

Hall of Bronzes . . . . . " 150

Kitchen—Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women . . . . . " 208

Reference Room in the Library . . . . " 256

The Reference Library of the Museum . . " 268

Hall of Sculpture . . . . . " 280

Illuminated Address from the City of Dunfermline to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute . . . . . " 294

Engine Room . . . . . " 304

Hall of Architecture . . . . . " 314

Gallery of Birds . . . . . " 336

Hall of Architecture . . . . . " 344

Gallery of Ethnology . . . . . " 350

Gallery of Mammals . . . . . " 364

Banquet in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie . . . . . " 372

Hotel Schenley, Friday Evening, April 12, 1907

Gifts presented by His Majesty, William II, German Emperor . . . . . " 408

Restoration of Diplodocus Carnegiei . . " 410

Preliminarily mounted for presentation to the German Emperor and the President of the French Republic

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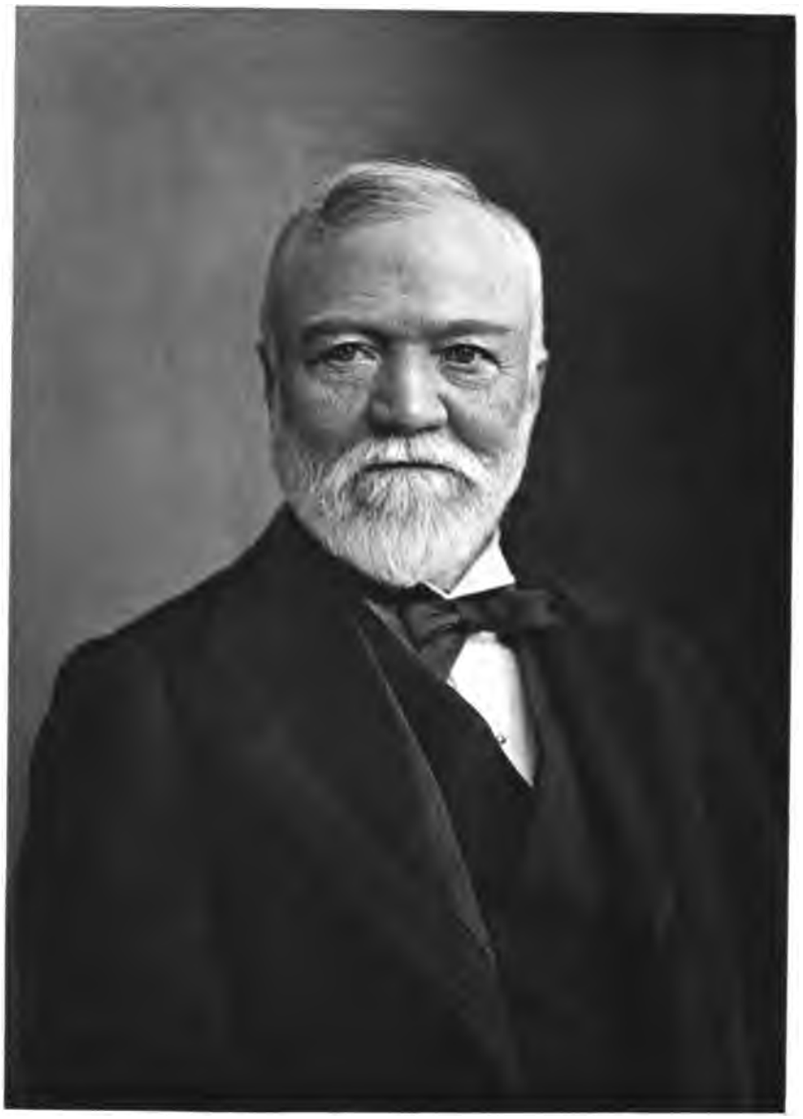

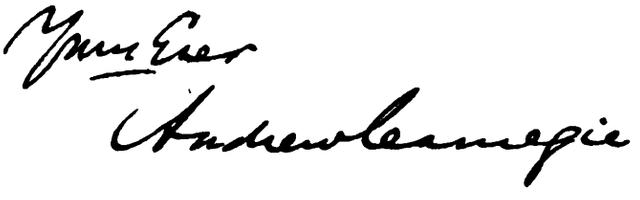

FOREWORD

THE beautiful building standing at the entrance of Schenley Park, which was dedicated to a larger public service on April 11, 12, and 13, 1907, is not only a gift, as the epigraph on the building declares, to "The People of Pittsburgh"; it is, indeed, a gift to America and the world; and the extraordinary attention which the inaugural ceremonies have attracted is the best evidence that in the world's opinion it is the creation of institutions like this which gives real elevation and dignity to any people.

The original purpose of Mr. Andrew Carnegie was to found a great library for the use of the community in which his business triumphs had been won. Provision was made for a board of trustees, eighteen in number, nine of whom were chosen by Mr. Carnegie with the power to elect their successors, the other nine being the official representatives of the city of Pittsburgh. In 1890 Mr. Carnegie gave to this Board one million dol-

lars for the erection of a central building, with branch library buildings; and from time to time he has made large additions to that sum. The Board proceeded to the erection of the central building, which was completed and first dedicated on November 5, 1895. Afterward branch library buildings were put up, until now six of them have been opened. These agencies, with others, such as schools, deposit stations, call stations, home libraries, reading clubs, and the like, make a total of one hundred and seventy centers of activity in library work which have been established, all of which are maintained in their current operations by the city of Pittsburgh.

On the night of the dedication of the Library, nearly twelve years ago, when no other thought than the reading of books had come into the minds of his auditors, Mr. Carnegie announced that he had determined to inaugurate in association with the Library a Department of Fine Arts, and a Museum, which should find their permanent home within the same building; and he provided a fund of one million dollars for their support. In his speech at that time Mr. Carnegie said:

> The taste for reading is one of the most precious possessions of life. I would much rather be instrumental in bringing to the working man or woman this taste than mere dollars. When this Library is supported by the community, as Pittsburgh is wisely to support her Library, all taint of charity is dispelled. Every citizen of Pittsburgh, even the very humblest, now walks into this, his own Library; for the poorest

laborer contributes his mite indirectly to its support. The man who enters a library is in the best society this world affords; the good and the great welcome him, surround him, and humbly ask to be allowed to become his servants; and if he himself, from his own earnings, contributes to its support, he is more of a man than before. . . .

The newspaper of my native town recently published a history of the free library in Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of these three was my honored father. He founded the first library in Dunfermline, his native town, and his son was privileged to found the last. Another privilege is his—to build a library for the people, here in the community in which he has been so greatly blessed with material success. I have never heard of a lineage for which I would exchange that of the library-founding weaver.

We now come to another branch, the Art Gallery and Museum, which the city is not to maintain. These are to be regarded as wise extravagances, for which public revenues should not be given, not as necessaries. These are such gifts as a citizen may bestow upon a community and endow, so that it will cost the city nothing. . . .

There remains to notice this Hall [the Hall of Music] in which we are assembled. You know from the public press what has already been arranged, and what the masses of the people are to obtain here. That this Hall can be and will be so managed as to prove a most potent means for refined entertainments, and instruction for the people and the devel-

opment of the musical taste of Pittsburgh, I entertain not the slightest doubt, and Goethe's saying should be recalled, that "Straight roads lead from music to everything good."

For the administration of these new departments which he had described as "wise extravagances" Mr. Carnegie named a Board consisting of eighteen citizens of Pittsburgh, and added to this number all the members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, making a strong and resourceful organization of thirty-six representative men, who, after first choosing for their designation in 1896 the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund," later on, in 1898, exchanged this cumbersome name for that of "The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute." In 1903 Mr. Carnegie provided additional funds and placed them in the hands of this larger Board for the erection, maintenance, and control of the Carnegie Technical Schools. Subsequently, he gave it special funds for the operation of the Hall of Music and for the maintenance of a Training School for Children's Librarians.

It was not long before the capacity of the original building was overtaxed by the rapid growth of its collections, and as soon as this situation was made known to him, Mr. Carnegie gave his trustees, in addition to the $1,120,000 for the first building, $5,000,000 for its enlargement, and $2,500,000 for the Technical School buildings, besides $9,000,000 as an endowment fund

for the Carnegie Institute, and about $500,000 for branch libraries, making a total expenditure on his part, at the moment of the second dedication, not counting special sums for exploration and for objects purchased for the Art Gallery and the Museum, of $18,120,000.

The whole institution embraces the main Library and its branches, under control of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library and maintained by the city of Pittsburgh, and the Department of Fine Arts, the Department of the Museum, the Hall of Music, the Training School for Children's Librarians, and, in separate buildings, the Carnegie Technical Schools, under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, and maintained by Mr. Carnegie's endowments. The original building was enlarged expressly in order that these departments might have room together for their unrestricted growth, and, by Mr. Carnegie's direction, perpetual assignment has been given to them within the new structure, a fair share of the cost of maintenance and operation being paid by the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute out of the endowment income. The institution comprises, therefore, a noble and harmonious group of creations, each one of which seems to be the natural associate and supplement of all the others, housed (excepting the Technical Schools, which are in adjacent halls), in the building that now stands among the world's great pieces of architecture, and all administered by the two Boards of Trustees with a single purpose of public usefulness. This splendid gift

with all its stimulating influences seems sure to exercise a cumulative force on the mind of the community, lifting the people up above the material drudgery of our industrial life, here a little and there a little, and each year more and more, until the inspirations which flow from it will touch the remotest corners of our social body.

With this benefaction in their hands, Mr. Carnegie's trustees felt that the opportunity for doing useful work was not confined to their own community, but that the influence of these institutions of literature, science, art, education, and music would be world-wide; and they determined to signalize the opening of the enlarged building by a commemoration which should possess international interest and value.

From the moment of the first inauguration it had been the annual custom of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute (embracing the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library) to celebrate as Founder's Day the first Thursday in November, and already ten such observances had occurred. The character of the men participating in these annual Founder's Day functions, including two who had occupied the office of President of the United States, and other speakers almost equally renowned, had made the Founder's Day celebration one of the most notable platform occasions occurring in America. It would be difficult indeed to surpass the standard already attained in these past years.

But through the active coöperation of the entire membership of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute a celebration was planned which was in-

tended to be entirely worthy of so important an occasion; and when the invitations were ready they were sent to those men and women who have won the most distinction in performing their share of work, representing substantial achievements in science, art, literature, and statesmanship throughout the world. Particular care was taken to include those men who had performed signal service in promoting the principles of peace by arbitration as against the brutal arbitraments of war.

The celebration fell at a time when parliaments and universities were in session, when journalists feared to leave their papers, when painters were executing important commissions, when affairs were holding other people at their work. In some cases age placed its barriers before the feet of those who longed to come, and, again, death overtook more than one of those who had accepted. Yet the roll of those who did attend is representative of the best thought and action of our present civilization. The list for America included nearly all of her distinguished men and women in every rank and profession, but only the names of those who were present are given here. A complete list of the guests invited from outside the United States is given, and those who attended from foreign countries are marked with an asterisk:

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Señor C. Silva Cruz, Minister of Public Instruction

Don Juan Madrid

CHINA

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

COLOMBIA

Señor Don Diego Mendoza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

COSTA RICA

*Señor Don Joaquim Bernardo Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

CUBA

*Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

DENMARK

Mr. Constantin Brun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

Prof. Dr. Georg Brandes, Historian and Critic, University of Copenhagen

Prof. Dr. H. Matzen, Statesman, and Member of Hague Court of Arbitration

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

*Señor Don Emilio C. Joubert, Minister Resident in the United States

ECUADOR

Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

FRANCE

Mr. J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States

Prof. Dr. Antonie Henri Becquerel, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences; Discoverer of the "Becquerel Rays"

*Dr. Leonce Bénédite, Director Musée du Luxembourg

Prof. Dr. Marcellin Boule, Paleontologist of the Museum of Natural History, Jardin des Plantes

Dr. Léon Victor Auguste Bourgeois, President of the Chamber of Deputies

Mr. Paul Bourget, Membre de l'Académie Française; Author and Critic

Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Brunetière, Membre de l'Académie Française; Director of the "Revue des Deux Mondes"

Mr. Jules Claretie, Membre de l'Académie Française; Author

*Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Publicist; Member of the French Senate and of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Madame Dr. Curie, Physicist and Chemist

Mr. Théophile Delcassé, Late Minister of Foreign Affairs

*Dr. Paul Doumer, late Governor General of Cochin China

*Dr. Camille Enlart, Director of the Trocadero Museum

Mr. Jacques Anatole Thibault France, Membre de l'Académie Française; Author

Mr. J. Th. Homolle, Membre de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres; Directeur de l'École du Louvre

Mr. M. de Laboulaye, Statesman; Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Prof. Anatole Le Roy-Beaulieu, Collège de France

Mr. J. E. F. Massenet, Composer

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

Prof. Henri Moissan, Membre de l'Institut; Professor of Chemistry, University of Paris

*Mr. Jules Rais, Archivist

Mr. Louis Renault, Statesman; Membre de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques

Mr. Auguste Rodin, Sculptor

Mr. Edmond Rostand, Membre de l'Académie Française; Dramatist and Author

Mr. Camille Saint-Saëns, Composer

GERMANY

Baron Speck von Sternberg, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States

*His Excellency Lieutenant-General Alfred von Loewenfeld, LL.D., Adjutant-General to his Majesty the Emperor

*His Excellency Theodor von Mœller, LL.D., Staatsminister

*Dr. Friedrich S. Archenhold, Director Treptow Observatory

Privy Councilor Prof. Dr. Karl L. v. Bar, Jurist and Author

His Excellency Privy Councilor Dr. Wilhelm Bode, Director-General of the Royal Museums

*Colonel Gustav Dickhuth, LL.D., Lecturer on Military Science to the Royal Household

Privy Councilor Dr. Emil Fischer, Professor of Chemistry, University of Berlin

Mr. M. de Frantzius, Member of Hague Court of Arbitration

Dr. Arnim Graesel, Chief Librarian of the Royal Library, Göttingen

Prof. Dr. Adolph Harnack, Director in Chief of the Royal Library

Mr. Gerhart Hauptmann, Poet

Dr. Paul J. L. Heyse, Author and Novelist

Dr. Jacobus Henricus van't Hoff, Honorary Professor of Chemistry, University of Berlin

*Dr. Ernst von Ihne, LL.D., Hof-Architekt Sr. Maj. d. Kaisers

Privy Councilor Prof. Dr. Robert Koch, Bacteriologist

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

*Dr. Reinhold Koser, LL.D., Principal Director of the Prussian State Archives

Mr. Ferdinand v. Martitz, Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

His Excellency Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Staatsminister

Privy Councilor Prof. Dr. Wilhelm K. Röntgen, Discoverer of the Röntgen Rays; Professor of Physics, University of Munich

Dr. Peter Rosegger, Author

*Prof. Dr. Fritz Schaper, Sculptor

Judge Dr. Ernst Friedrich Sieveking, Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Mr. Herman Sudermann, Author

Privy Councilor Anton von Werner, Historical Painter; Director of the School of Pictorial Arts, Berlin

GREAT BRITAIN

Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, R.A., Painter

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A., Painter

*Mr. William Archer, Author and Critic

Major-General Sir John Charles Ardagh, Statesman

Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate

Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Statesman

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Statesman

*Sir Robert S. Ball, Director of Cambridge Observatory

Mr. James M. Barrie, Author

*Dr. C. F. Moberly Bell, Manager "The Times"

Dr. George Earle Buckle, Editor "The Times"

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Statesman

Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, Statesman

Mr. Sidney Colvin, Keeper of Prints and Drawings, British Museum

*Sir Robert Cranston, late Lord Provost of Edinburgh

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Statesman

Sir George H. Darwin, F.R.S., Astronomer.

Mr. Spyridon P. Lampros, Author and Historian

Mr. Denys Stephanos, Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Mr. George Streit, Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

GUATEMALA

Señor Don Jorge Muñoz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

HAITI

Mr. J. N. Léger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

INDIA

Syed Ameer Ali, Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Fort William, Bengal, 1890–1904; Author and Statesman

Romesch Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., Lecturer on Indian History, University College, London; Statesman and Author

ITALY

*Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States

Signor Edmondo de Amicis, Traveler and Author

Prof. Dr. Guido Biagi, Chief Librarian Biblioteca Riccardiana, Florence

Chevalier Giuseppe Biancheri, Statesman; Member of Hague Court of Arbitration

Signor Giacomo Boni, Archæologist

Senator Dr. Domenico Comparetti, Professor in R. Accademia dei Lincei

Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, Member of Hague Court of Arbitration

Commendatore Rodolfo Lanciani, Archæologist; Professor of Ancient Topography, University of Rome

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Chevalier Dr. Guglielmo Marconi, Electrical Engineer; Inventor of System of Wireless Telegraphy

Senator Count Costantino Nigra, Statesman; Member of the R. Accademia dei Lincei

Madame Matilde Serao, Novelist and Journalist

Signor Giovanni Verga, Novelist and Dramatist

Count Tornielli Brusati di Vergano, Statesman; Member of Hague Court of Arbitration

JAPAN

Viscount Siuzo Aoki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

Mr. Henry Willard Denison, Member Hague Court of Arbitration

Baron Dr. Kentaro Kaneko, Statesman; Member of the House of Peers

Mr. I. Motono, Statesman; Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Mr. Kakasu Okakura, Archæologist; Director of Nippon Bijitsuin, Tokio

Baron Dr. Kencho Suyematsu, late Minister of Education and Interior; Author

Mr. Kogoro Takahira, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

MEXICO

Señor Don Joaquin D. Casasus, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States

Señor Manuel de Aspiroz, Member Hague Court of Arbitration

Señor Alfred Chavero, Publicist

Señor José M. Gamboa, Statesman; Member Hague Court of Arbitration

Señor José Maria Iglesias, Publicist and Historian

Señor Genan Raigosa, Statesman; Member Hague Court of Arbitration

Señor Justo Sierra, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts

NETHERLANDS

*Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

Prof. Dr. T. M. C. Asser, Professor International Law, University of Leiden

Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Member Hague Court of Arbitration

Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, Statesman

Dr. F. B. Connick Liefstring, Member Hague Court of Arbitration

Jonkheer A. F. de Savonini Lohman, Member Hague Court of Arbitration

*Dr. Joost Marius Willem Van der Poorten-Schwartz ("Maarten Maartens"), Author

Prof. Dr. Hugo de Vries, University of Amsterdam

Prof. Dr. Pieter Zeeman, Physicist, University of Amsterdam

NICARAGUA

*Señor Don Luis F. Corea, Diplomatist; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

NORWAY

Mr. Christian Hauge, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

Mr. Samuel Ludwig Annerstedt, Member of Hague Court of Arbitration

Mr. Björnstjerne Björnson, Poet, Dramatist, Novelist

Mr. M. G. Gram, Statesman

Mr. Edward Grieg, Composer

Mr. George Francis Hagerup, Statesman

Mr. Fridtjof Nansen, Arctic Explorer

Dr. Hans H. Reusch, Director of the Geological Survey

PANAMA

Señor Don J. Domingo de Obaldia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

PARAGUAY

Señor Don Cecelio Baez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

PERSIA

General Monteza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

PERU

Mr. Felipe Pardo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

POLAND

Count Stanislaus Tarnovski, Professor University of Cracow; Historian

PORTUGAL

Viscount de Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

Senhor Joaquim Theophilo Braga, Professor of Literature, Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisbon

Senhor Antonio Emilio Correia de Sá Brandao, Publicist

Senhor Luiz Frederico de Bivas Gorna de Costa, Statesman

Senhor Antonio Ennes, Librarian of the National Library

Count de Macedo, Professor of Higher Mathematics, Escola Polytechnica, Lisbon

Senhor Fernando Mattoso Santos, Statesman

ROUMANIA

Mr. Jean Kalindern, President Academia Româna, Bucharest; Historian

Mr. Jean N. Lahovari, Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Mr. Theodore Rosetti, Statesman; Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Mr. Eugene Statesco, Publicist

RUSSIA

Baron Rosen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States

Mr. E. V. Frisch, Statesman; Privy Councilor, Member Hague Court of Arbitration

Mr. Frederick de Martens, Privy Councilor; Hon. Professor of International Law, University of St. Petersburg

Mr. Dimitri Ivanovitch Mendeléeff, Scientist. (This illustrious scholar accepted the invitation, but died while making preparations to come to America.)

Dr. Nikolai Konstantinovitch Mikhailovski, Author and Critic

Mr. N. V. Muravieff, Statesman; Minister of Justice

Mr. M. Ostrogorski, Publicist and Author

Very Reverend C. P. Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod; Privy Councilor, Member of the Council of State. (Died after accepting.)

Count Leo Tolstoi, Novelist and Social Reformer

SERVIA

Mr. Glicha Geschitsch, Statesman; Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

Dr. Milovan Milovanovitsch, Publicist

Mr. George Pavlovitch, Statesman

Dr. Milanki Vesnitch, Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration

SIAM

Mr. Edward Henry Strobel, Professor International Law, Harvard College

Mr. Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Diplomatist

SPAIN

Señor Don Bernardo Jacinto de Cologan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

Señor Manuel Torres Campos, Statesman

Señor José Echegaray, Author

Señor Bienvenido Oliver, Statesman

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Duke d'Almodovar del Rio, Statesman
Señor Armando Palacio Valdés, Author
Señor Rominuelo F. Villaverde, Statesman

SWEDEN

Mr. A. Grip, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States
Prof. Dr. Svante August Arrhenius, Physicist
Dr. Christopher Per Olaf Aurivillius, Secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Mr. Verner von Heidenstam, Poet and Novelist
Miss Selma Lagerlöf, Novelist
Dr. Gustav de Laval, Engineer and Inventor
Prof. Dr. N. O. G. Nordenskjöld, Antarctic Explorer and Author
Mr. S. R. D. K. d'Olivcrona, Statesman
Mr. Gustav Sundbärg, Statistician and Economist

SWITZERLAND

Mr. Leo Vogel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States
Mr. Charles Hilty, Professor International Law, University of Berne
Mr. Charles Lardy, Member Hague Court of Arbitration
Dr. George Lunge, Professor of Chemistry in the Polytechnicum, Zurich
Mr. Emile Rott, Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration
Dr. Joseph Viktor Widmann, Editor and Author

TURKEY

Chekib Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States

URUGUAY

Señor Dr. Eduardo Acevedo Diaz, Publicist

VENEZUELA

Señor Dr. Rafael Garbinas Guzman, Statesman

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

When these guests were assembled, the following program was arranged for their information and guidance:

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907

9.45 a.m.

The President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. William N. Frew, will welcome the guests in the Founder's Room.

10.30 a.m.

Municipal reception to visiting guests by the Mayor of Pittsburgh, Hon. George W. Guthrie, and Mrs. Guthrie, in the Foyer. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will assist. The President of the Board of Trustees, assisted by Mrs. Frew, will present the guests. This reception will be followed by an inspection of the Library, Museum, and Galleries of Fine Arts, including the International Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

12.00 noon.

Guests may go to their domiciles for luncheon, and to prepare for the later functions of the day.

1.30 p.m.

Academic procession from the Hotel Schenley to the Carnegie Institute, under escort of the Faculty and Students of the Carnegie Technical Schools. Those who are entitled to wear academic dress are requested to do so.

2.00 p.m.

Dedication of the New Building by exercises in the Hall of Music. The President of the Board of Trustees will preside.

3.00 p.m.

The Building will be thrown open to the general public, except the Hall of Music and the Foyer, admission to which will be by ticket.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

4.00 p.m.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises in the Hall of Music, guests will be invited to spend the time until five o'clock in the various halls of the Building.

5.00 p.m.

Guests will be given an opportunity to go to their domiciles.

8.15 p.m.

Concert of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Emil Paur. Sir Edward Elgar, of London, will be present, and, upon invitation of Mr. Paur and the Orchestra Committee, will conduct one of his own compositions.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907

9.30 a.m.

The members of the Board of Trustees who compose the Technical Schools Committee will welcome the guests at the Carnegie Technical Schools, and conduct them on a tour of the school buildings.

10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

Presentation of addresses from universities, colleges, and kindred institutions, by their delegates, in the Hall of Music. The President of the Board of Trustees will preside. (Note: Academic dress.)

12.00 noon.

Drive in automobiles through the parks and around the boulevards of Pittsburgh. A stop will be made at the Pittsburgh Country Club for luncheon.

2.00 p.m.

Addresses by distinguished guests in the Hall of Music, and possibly in one or more of the other halls. The President of the Board of Trustees will preside.

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

4.00 to 5.00 p.m.

Tea for the ladies at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women.

5.00 p.m.

Guests may repair to their homes for rest.

7.00 p.m.

Banquet at Hotel Schenley by the Trustees in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and the invited guests, including the ladies of the party.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907

10.00 to 11.00 a.m.

Conferring of honorary degrees on foreign guests by the Western University of Pennsylvania, in the Hall of Music. The Chancellor of the University will preside. (Note: Academic dress.)

11.30 a.m.

Leave Hotel Schenley by trolley-cars to Brown's Landing (Homestead Bridge), Monongahela River.

12.00 noon to 5.00 p.m.

Boat ride on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, giving a view of "Industrial Pittsburgh." Visit to Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Company. Luncheon to be served on the boat.

BADGE

White Ribbon..*signifies*..... Foreign Guest
Red Ribbon....*signifies*....American Guest
Blue Ribbon...*signifies*..Carnegie Institute

THURSDAY MORNING

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning the doors of the great building were thrown open for the first time, and the trustees, together with their American and foreign guests, all wearing the souvenir silver badge which had been prepared for the occasion, assembled in the Founder's Room, where the guests were presented to Mr. W. N. Frew, the president of the Board of Trustees. Immediately afterward the trustees escorted their guests to the grand foyer, where a thousand electric lights illuminated that beautiful apartment with its massive columns of Tinos marble, and the gilded roof threw back the lights upon an animated scene. At a central point in the foyer stood the Honorable George W. Guthrie, mayor of Pittsburgh, with Mrs. Guthrie, and beside them were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. When all were assembled, Mayor Guthrie delivered the following address of welcome:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

IT is my very pleasant duty as chief executive of the city of Pittsburgh to extend to you a hearty welcome, and to give expression to the appreciation by the people of this city of your kindness in coming here to assist us in the dedication of the enlarged Carnegie Institute, of which we are justly proud, and from which we expect so much good to all within the reach of its influence.

It is indeed a great honor to us that you, who have already earned honorable recognition for your distinguished public services in the various departments to which you have devoted your lives, many of you representing great institutions, some of them venerable with age, and all of them loved and honored for their services in the uplifting of humanity, should come so far to welcome us as fellow-laborers, and wish us God-speed in our work.

It is a very striking expression of the world-wide interest in every effort tending toward the elevation of man and the improvement of his condition, mentally, morally, and physically. It shows the fellowship and sympathy which exists between all those of whatever country, who are engaged in that work. It is an inspiration to hope that this feeling will continue, and bring all men into closer and closer bonds of friendship and appreciation,—

> Till each man sees his own in all men's good,
> And all men work in noble brotherhood.

Foyer of Auditorium

We hope that when the institution we are now founding becomes venerable with years, and honored for the lives which have there been trained for great and useful works, the remembrance of your graceful courtesy in assisting at our dedication shall still remain in the minds and hearts of its children.

Many nations are represented among you by their ambassadors or ministers to the United States, and some also by special delegations representative of their arts and industries. By your presence, you grace our ceremonies, show sympathy with our work, and pay respect to our founder, who regards his great wealth, not as a toy to be used for his own pleasure, but as a high trust; who does not make use of it as "a vantage ground for winged ambition," but for the benefit of humanity, exercising in its disbursement the same labor and intelligence he used in its acquisition.

If our laws and customs permitted it, I know the people of Pittsburgh would approve of presenting to you the freedom of the city in return for your courtesy, but it is not possible. It is not necessary for me to explain to our American guests the reason for this; they know why we have no such way of showing special honor to visitors whom we esteem. Any one who comes in peace and good-will enters our city and dwells there of his own free will, and may at any time, when he has complied with the requirements of the law, acquire citizenship as a right; but citizenship can never be given as a favor. I am not willing to tarnish our ceremonies by a sham; what I can do, I do sincerely, and

that is to assure you that you are welcome, and that our hearts and homes are open to you.

It seems proper, however, that I should make some special acknowledgment to those of you who, at great sacrifice of time and effort, have come from Europe to grace our ceremonies with your presence.

To your Excellency, who, I understand, bears a personal message from his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and your associates, I desire to say that the people of the United States have never forgotten how in the time of our great need Frederick the Great of Prussia gave us his sympathy and support in the struggle which made us a nation. We remember, too, that in every phase of our national life, both in war and in peace, the American citizens of German birth or ancestry, have never been surpassed by any others in their loyalty and devotion, nor have they ever fallen behind in any effort demanded for the defense of the nation, or to promote its prosperity. It gives me pleasure to say to your Excellency that in this city there are many thousands of such citizens who have and deserve the respect of all who know them. I have been honored with the personal friendship of many of them, and I know that, while their first loyalty is to this nation where they now make their homes, they still look with pride and affection to what they lovingly call "the Fatherland," and place their wish for its prosperity and happiness second only to that which they have for America.

And to you who come from our sister republic of

France, permit me to say, that the tie which grew up between us in 1776, a tie due to common aspirations and mutual helpfulness, has never been weakened by the intervening years. We acknowledge with gratitude the help in war we received from you then, and the benefits in the blessings of peace which we have received from you since, in your contributions to art, literature, science, and industry.

We also remember with gratitude the debt which we, in common with all free people, owe to the Netherlands. It is to the courage and devotion of the people of that country that the world to-day enjoys such a large measure of civil and religious liberty. The history of the world would have been different had Holland yielded under the terrible pressure to which she was subjected, and we are glad to have a representative from her to honor this occasion with his presence.

I am beggared in language to express to the representatives of Great Britain the feelings with which we welcome them. Down to a certain point in your history your past is ours—your heroes and statesmen are ours, and we share in your glories; our Constitution, laws, and jurisprudence rest upon the same foundations and are underlaid by the same principles as yours; your Magna Charta enshrines the principles of civil liberty which are guaranteed to us by our own Constitution. Those who laid the foundation of our government drew their inspiration largely from the struggles of the English people, and many of them were trained at English

institutions of learning, some of which are represented here to-day. Your presence renews the ties of kindred, of a common past, and a common standard of liberty and justice.

In the friendship of the nations represented here to-day lies the best assurance of the peace of the civilized world. We are glad to believe that your presence will tend to promote that mutual knowledge and respect—that kindly touch of personal interest—that is essential to a friendship which has the possibility of such great blessings to all mankind.

The enlargement of the work of this institution, and the placing of it upon a solid foundation, which we owe entirely to the generosity and wisdom of Mr. Andrew Carnegie—a generosity not exceeded in history—means much to the people of Pittsburgh; and it is a matter of great gratification to them that Mr. Carnegie himself is present to receive our thanks and to join with them in extending to you a most hearty welcome. [*Applause*]

AT the conclusion of Mayor Guthrie's speech, all those present were introduced first to the Mayor and Mrs. Guthrie, and afterward to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who spoke gracious words of welcome to each guest in turn. When all had been presented, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie led their guests in a tour of the various departments of the Institute, and the trustees explained many objects of interest to the little groups as they filed through the great halls. When this most inter-

Souvenir badge worn at Dedication

esting inspection had been accomplished, the guests returned to the Hotel Schenley, where informal luncheons were served.

THE PROCESSION

At half past one o'clock, the visiting guests were formed in procession by Mr. George H. Wilson, acting as Marshal, and were escorted to the new building by the Director and Faculty of the Carnegie Technical Schools in the following order:

Dr. Arthur Arton Hamerschlag
Director Carnegie Technical Schools

Prof. Alexander J. Wurts, Prof. William E. Gibbs,
Mr. Clifford B. Connelley,
Head of Apprentices and Journeymen School

Prof. Henry Hornbostel, Prof. Samuel S. Keller,
Mr. John H. Leete,
Registrar

Prof. George H. Follows, Prof. Willibald Trinks,
Mr. William P. Field,
Secretary

Prof. Allen H. Willett, Prof. Joseph H. James,
Prof. John S. McLucas,

Prof. Fred Crabtree, Mr. Henry K. McGoodwin,
Prof. Walter F. Knox,

Dr. P. J. Eaton, Dr. James I. Johnston,
Dr. J. H. Anderson,

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

Dr. Herbert F. Sill, Mr. Henry S. Hower,
Mr. H. Leland Lowe

Mr. William R. Work, Mr. Horace R. Thayer,
Mr. Martin Hokanson

Mr. Percy L. Reed, Mr. Charles C. Leeds,
Mr. R. S. Tombaugh

Mr. Oliver L. Bear, Mr. William A. Bassett,
Mr. William Pfouts

Mr. J. S. Sproull, Mr. William B. Doyle,
Mr. Albert Mamatey

Mr. H. S. Lightcap, Mr. Fred F. McIntosh,
Mr. Enoch George

Mr. Charles S. Parsons, Mr. David Burns,
Mr. John H. Nolen

Mr. C. W. Howard, Mr. John H. Hill.

Dr. William J. Holland,
Director of the Museum

Mr. John W. Beatty,
Director of Department of Fine Arts

Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins,
Librarian Carnegie Library

Mr. Emil Paur,
Director Pittsburgh Orchestra

Mr. Charles Heinroth
Organist

President William N. Frew, Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Alfred von Loewenfeld, Germany

Dr. Ernest S. Roberts, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, England

Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Italy

Senator Paul Doumer, France

Dr. Reinhold Koser, Germany

Sir Robert Cranston, Scotland

Colonel Gustav Dickhuth, Germany

Mr. Joost Marius Willem Van der Poorten-Schwartz ("Maarten Maartens"), Holland

Mr. Camille Enlart, France

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, England

Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Costa Rica

Señor Don E. C. Joubert, Dominican Republic

Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, Netherlands

Dr. Friederich S. Archenhold, Germany

Mr. C. F. Moberly Bell, England

Provost James Currie Macbeth, Scotland

Mr. William Archer, England

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France

Dr. John Rhŷs, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford University, England

His Excellency Theodor von Moeller, Germany

Sir Robert S. Ball, England

Baron Moncheur, Belgium

Mr. Leonce Bénédite, France

Sir William Henry Preece, England

Mr. Ernst von Ihne, Germany

Prof. Fritz Schaper, Germany

Sir Edward Elgar, England

Señor Don L. F. Corea, Nicaragua

Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuba

Señor Don Epifanio Portela, Argentine Republic

Dr. John Ross, Scotland

Mr. William T. Stead, England

Mr. William Robertson, Scotland

Mr. Jules Rais, France

Count Tcherep Spiridovitch, Russia

Bishop Canevin, Bishop Whitehead

Mayor George W. Guthrie

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

President Robert S. Woodward, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Charles D. Walcott, Smithsonian Institution

Hon. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Commissioner Bureau of Education

President Henry S. Pritchett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Editor "Century Magazine"

Mr. George Westinghouse

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Congressman

Rear-admiral Colby M. Chester

Mr. Joseph Wharton, Philadelphia

Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati

President Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director Metropolitan Museum of Art

President Jacob G. Schurman, Cornell University

President E. J. James, University of Illinois

Principal William Peterson, McGill University

President Henry S. Drinker, Lehigh University

President Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University

President Winthrop E. Stone, Purdue University

Prof. William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins University

Prof. William M. Davis, Harvard University

President Flavel S. Luther, Trinity College

President Edmund A. Engler, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

President G. Stanley Hall, Clark University

Chancellor S. B. McCormick, Western University of Pennsylvania

President Charles S. Howe, Case School of Applied Science

President Charles F. Thwing, Western Reserve University

President John H. Finley, College of the City of New York

Governor James A. Beaver, Acting President Pennsylvania State College

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Mr. William McConway Mr. John B. Jackson
Mr. George H. Clapp

Students of the Carnegie Technical Schools

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Two o'clock was the hour set for the commencement of the dedication ceremonies in the Hall of Music, and at that time every seat in the auditorium was occupied, while several thousand persons stood outside to witness the approach of the guests in procession. The audience represented all sections of Pittsburgh society, including the different professional, business, social, and labor circles, one hundred men chosen from the various mills having seats with their wives beside them. The first box was occupied by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and a party of relatives and friends. The second box contained Mrs. William N. Frew as hostess, and Lady Cranston, Mlle. Bénédite, Mme. Ernst von Ihne, Mme. Fritz Schaper, and Mrs. W. T. Stead. In the third box was Mrs. George W. Guthrie as hostess, and Mme. Friedrich S. Archenhold, Mrs. C. F. Moberly Bell, Mme. Camille Enlart, Miss Van der Poorten-Schwartz, and Mrs. P. Chalmers

Mitchell. The fourth box was occupied by Mrs. S. H. Church as hostess, Miss Ilse Dickhuth, Miss Oliven Rhŷs, Mrs. Ernest S. Roberts, Mrs. George Westinghouse, and Mrs. James H. Reed.

When the audience had been seated, the foreign guests were escorted to the platform by Mr. George H. Wilson, acting as Marshal; and as the familiar faces of the distinguished men were recognized from time to time the audience broke into enthusiastic manifestations of welcome. The last to come into view was Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who was greeted with such a stirring cheer as must have given him a new conception of the admiration and affection of his neighbors, and it was prolonged for several minutes. With the guests seated on the front chairs on the platform and the trustees at the center, the speakers then occupied their seats in the following order: Dr. John Rhŷs, Dr. Ernest S. Roberts, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. W. N. Frew, Mr. S. H. Church, Mr. Paul Doumer, his Excellency Theodor von Mœller, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. The military dress of the soldiers and the many-colored gowns of the doctors of learning, flanked on either side by the women in the boxes, with a gaily dressed audience in front and a garden of roses and palms at the rear of the platform, made the scene one of great animation and splendor. When all had been seated, Mr. Charles Heinroth, at the organ, played "Ein feste Burg," by Martin Luther, and "Festal Prelude," by Gaston M. Dethier, and when the last swelling note had died away, Dr. John Rhŷs, Principal of

Hall of Music

Jesus College, Oxford University, stepped forward and read a passage of Scripture from the third chapter of Proverbs, on the beauty of wisdom.

LESSON FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

READ BY

DOCTOR JOHN RHŶS

PRINCIPAL OF JESUS COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

PROVERBS III, 9-27

9 Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase:

10 So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.

11 My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction:

12 For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth; even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.

13 Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding:

14 For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

15 She is more precious than rubies: and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her.

16 Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honor.

17 Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

18 She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her: and happy is every one that retaineth her.

19 The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath he established the heavens.

20 By his knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew.

21 My son, let not them depart from thine eyes: keep sound wisdom and discretion:

22 So shall they be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck.

23 Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble.

24 When thou liest down, thou shalt not be afraid: yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet.

25 Be not afraid of sudden fear, neither of the desolation of the wicked, when it cometh.

26 For the Lord shall be thy confidence, and shall keep thy foot from being taken.

27 Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.

Grand Stairway

East entrance

THE Reverend Doctor Ernest S. Roberts, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, delivered the invocation.

INVOCATION

BY THE

REVEREND DOCTOR E. S. ROBERTS

MASTER OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE,
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Let us pray

For all churches and all associations united in endeavors for the amelioration of mankind;

For all sovereigns and governors, and especially here and to-day for the President of the United States;

For all great councils and parliaments that they may be wise in legislation and pure in purpose;

For all ministers and dispensers of God's Holy Word, that in their several stations they may serve truly and faithfully to the honor of God and the welfare of His people;

And that there never may be wanting a supply of persons duly qualified to serve God both in Church and State, let us pray for a blessing on all seminaries of sound learning and religious education, especially the universities of the world and all centers of higher education and training, and the arts and sciences; and here-

in I desire your prayers for the president, the professors and the students of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and for the president and trustees of this institution, and for all who are to benefit therefrom.

Pray we likewise for the civil government of this city, for the Honorable the Mayor, the aldermen, and all that bear office therein.

Lastly, let us pray for all people of all races in all lands, that they may come to live in the true faith and fear of God, in dutiful allegiance to their country's laws, in sincere and conscientious communication with the fellowship of all good men, and in brotherly love and Christian charity one toward another.

And as we pray for future mercies so let us praise God's most holy name for those that we have already received, and in particular here and to-day let us praise Him for that He did prompt Andrew Carnegie to lay the foundation of this stately establishment, and later did put into the heart of the same man, His servant, greatly to further that beginning, and generously to make provision for the intellectual welfare of generations to come.

These prayers and praises let us humbly offer up to the throne of Heaven in the words which Christ Himself hath taught us:

Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive

those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

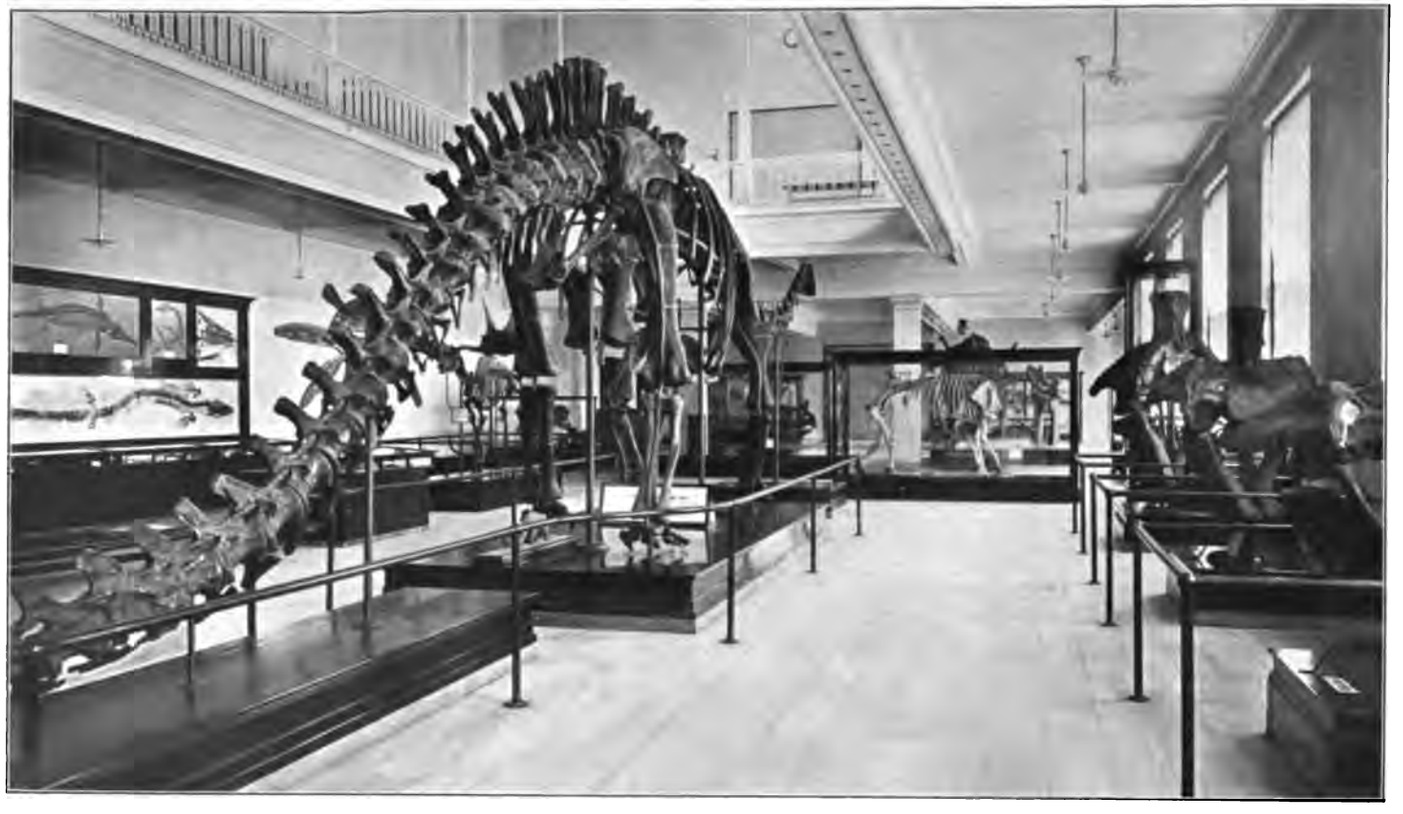
MR. S. H. CHURCH then read the following letter from the President of the United States, being frequently interrupted by applause:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

April 11, 1907.

My dear Sir:

I am not able to be present myself with you, therefore let me through you express my appreciation of the great work done by the founding of the Carnegie Institute. Wealth is put to a noble use when applied to purposes such as those the Carnegie Institute is so well designed to serve. Every such institute, every foundation designed to serve the educational uplifting of our people, represents just so much gain for American life, just so much credit for us collectively as a nation. The success of our republic is predicated upon the high individual efficiency of the average citizen; and the Carnegie Institute is one of those institutions which tends to bring about this high individual efficiency. Many things go to make up such efficiency. There must be a sound body; there must be physical hardihood and address in the use of trained nerve and muscle; there must



Gallery of Vertebrate Paleontology

also be a high degree of trained intellectual development, a high degree of that intelligence which can only be obtained when there is both power to act on individual initiative, and power to act in disciplined coördination with others. And, finally, there must be that training on the moral side which means the production in the average citizen of a high type of character—the character which sturdily insists upon rights, and no less whole-heartedly and in the fullest fashion recognizes the fact that the performance of duty to others stands even ahead of the insistence upon one's own rights.

Through you I extend my heartiest congratulations to Mr. Carnegie, and my wishes that he may have many happy returns of this day, together with the acknowledgment which all of us must make of the public service he so signally renders when he founds institutions of this type.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. S. H. Church,
Secretary, Carnegie Institute,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESIDENT FREW, in presenting Mr. Andrew Carnegie, said: "It is unnecessary for me to introduce him to you. Mr. Carnegie—"

The mention of Mr. Carnegie's name was greeted with a great cheer from the audience. When quiet was restored, Mr. Carnegie said:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I HAVE been in a dream from the moment I entered this Institute yesterday. I have been in a dream all morning, and I am not yet awake. [*Laughter and applause*] I really can not understand it all. I think there is a defect in my nature. I confess to you, as I have had to confess to several, that I am totally unable to realize that I have had any part in creating this Institute. [*Applause*] I have the same feeling about our summer home in Scotland. I do not think any man ever loved the moors, lochs, and mountains more deeply than I, and yet I walk over them and can not feel the slightest sense of ownership. I doubt whether there is a man or woman living who can really own mountains and streams and lochs and miles of heather. I do not see how he can grasp the fact that they belong to him. I utterly fail. And here I can no more get a conception that this Institute, this great and beautiful gem, which astonishes Mrs. Carnegie and me alike, is my work.

Carnegie Technical Schools (uncompleted)

Yesterday, when I was telling Mrs. Carnegie that I felt that Aladdin and his lamp had been at work, that genii had created the Institute, she said, "Yes, and we did not even have to rub the lamp." [*Laughter*] I assure you this is not make-believe. I am truly serious in saying that I can not feel where my connection with all this comes in. I said to myself, "Yes, you gave Mr. Frew a little piece of paper addressed to Mr. Franks saying that he would honor the draft." Very well, I did, but I have never seen the bonds which they tell me I possess,—never! [*Laughter*] I know Mr. Franks says he has them, and that is all. Ladies and gentlemen, there is no realizing sense of possession possible to me under such circumstances. I can honestly exclaim in a sense with Falstaff that "there 's no purchase in money." I do not miss what I gave. As far as I know there are as many bonds lying in the vault as there were before. [*Laughter*] Therefore, I hope you will believe me that all this talk about what I have done, and how I must feel about it, is positively without foundation. I can not feel so. And, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, I propose to dream on. [*Applause*]

I made a few notes to which I will refer, because there are so many names and so many things which I wish to mention, that I would be apt to forget.

It is just eleven years since I stood here and handed over the then Carnegie Institute to Pittsburgh. It was a combination, as I believe not before attempted, of library, art gallery, museum, and hall of music. The

city was to maintain the Library, and, let me say in passing, most generously has she done so. [*Applause*] There are seven branch libraries required for her swelling population. I congratulate Pittsburgh upon being among the foremost cities of the world in public library development. [*Applause*] She certainly has no superior,—in the presence of gentlemen from many cities, I hesitate to say more than that she has no superior,—but I think a little. [*Applause*] I do not express my thought. [*Laughter*] Mr. Hopkins, the present librarian, has proved himself a fit successor to Mr. Anderson. Higher praise it would be difficult to bestow. [*Applause*] The Department of Fine Arts, Museum, Hall of Music, and Technical Schools, since added, were to be endowed by me as unconditional gifts to the community. The Library may be considered a necessity for the city; the other departments, in our day, may be thought of somewhat as luxuries.

The project took form in this way. A sum was offered by me for a free library, which the officials of Pittsburgh in their wisdom at that time refused. Our first home in the new land, Allegheny City, fortunately for both parties, recently married to Pittsburgh, then asked whether the rejected gift would be given to her. I was delighted. The Allegheny Library and Hall are the result of what was really Pittsburgh's money, fortunately now part of the bride's dowry. [*Applause*] The matter was not allowed to rest, for a young, pure, and public-spirited citizen, a member of council, moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with

me upon the subject. The motion carried, and the committee came, the chairman being the gentleman who presides to-day. [*Applause*] It is fortunate that there exists in American cities a class which responds to the call of duty, and has in all emergencies arisen to honestly and well serve or save the state. I place in that class the Mayor whom you have to-day. [*Applause*] I said to the committee that the sum I originally proposed was too small, and instead of $250,000 given to Allegheny, I would now give Pittsburgh $1,000,000. The matter stood in this position until President Harrison accompanied me here to open the Library and Hall in Allegheny. This was too much for Pittsburgh. A President had never visited Pittsburgh before for such an occasion. To think that the first one should pass over the river and visit Allegheny! The next morning that public-spirited citizen, Christopher L. Magee, and some councilmen came to see me. They could not stand what had happened. My offer was accepted and the Institute appeared. [*Applause*]

A little bit of history may be told here, since it brings into view one of the greatest of modern philosophers. I received a letter from Herbert Spencer, who had visited Pittsburgh with me just after the Library was refused. He was bitter about some letters from correspondents in the papers, who explained to their own satisfaction, no doubt, that my aim was only to erect a monument for myself. When I made the larger offer, he wrote that after Pittsburgh's former rejection it should have been allowed to suffer the consequences, to

which I replied that if I had offered the gift in order to please Pittsburgh or court popularity, or to erect a monument, I should probably have felt as he indicated; but as my sincere desire was to promote the good of Pittsburgh and not my own good, I was not wounded at its refusal, and I rejoiced when Pittsburgh changed its mind and was willing to maintain a public library, for, ladies and gentlemen, it is not what a man gives, but what he induces communities to give, or to perform, that produces the most precious fruit. [*Applause*] What we do for ourselves is more stimulating than what others do for us. In this case Pittsburghers knew I was one of themselves, for here it was that fortune came to me, and it is as a Pittsburgher I have labored for Pittsburgh. This Institute is built by a Pittsburgher with Pittsburgh money for Pittsburgh. You all know the beneficent results which have followed.

The Hall of Music, under Mr. Wilson's able control, led to the organization of your permanent orchestra, how rare an acquisition, of which neither London nor New York can boast. There are only three in America, and not one in Great Britain; one in Russia; one in France; and, I have no doubt, several in that great home and birthplace of the musical masters, Germany. Pittsburgh, I trust, is not to be deprived of that unique distinction. Assuredly such an orchestra, under Mr. Paur's fine direction, brings far-reaching and most desirable fruits in plenteous measure. [*Applause*] The organ recitals are not to be overlooked. Many are the youths of Pittsburgh, who through these will have their

finer natures touched and attuned, the results being lifelong. I attach so much importance to music. I believe with him who wrote: "Oh! music, sacred tongue of God, I hear thee calling, and I come." Cherish your orchestra and develop your musical facilities here. Believe me, music is the highest expression which the human race has yet attained. [*Applause*]

The Museum, under the indefatigable Dr. Holland, one of yourselves, and a Pittsburgher, can scarcely be spoken of in sober terms. With only a small portion of the fund enjoyed by two or three similar institutions, which I understand will be largely augmented, however, by the trustees, it has produced results not less, and in some respects even greater, than these larger institutions. Indeed, some of the remarkable finds of ancient animals have placed it foremost in all the world in this department. Dr. Holland's gift of his unsurpassed entomological collection was the first chief acquisition of the Museum, but the Doctor has made a much more valuable gift since. He has given himself. [*Applause*] [As Mr. Carnegie continued to mention the names of his friends, the audience caught the spirit of his amiability and applauded until each one arose on the platform and bowed his thanks for the compliment. This play between the orator and his audience greatly quickened the animation of the speech.] The Museum has attained international position as one of the world's institutions and reflects infinite credit upon its director and his staff. Of Dr. Holland it may be said he grows more famous as he travels from home. I am very apt

to forget what he is, and, while he is with me in New York or here, treat him as only one of ourselves. And the same way with Professor Brashear, to whom the Institute owes much. [*Great applause*] These great men are all very modest. You do well to cheer Brashear and Holland. It is only when they are met in Europe that one is brought to realize the great gulf between these two men and the like of me and the others.

The Boys' Naturalists Club is an outgrowth of the Museum, and of much moment.

Now there comes the Department of Fine Arts, under the management of Mr. Beatty, also a Pittsburgher, which has also achieved a high position, and reflects infinite credit upon the man who has been its director from the beginning. Its annual exhibitions are events looked forward to both here and in Europe. Pictures are sent here by the first artists of Europe, I am informed, to a greater extent than to any other American exhibition, those of New York not excepted. I often hear the story of our jury skying a picture by the great Detaille. I should like all these celebrated Frenchmen, and all the other gentlemen, to listen to this story. There is a lesson in it for all of us: They skied one of the pictures by the great Detaille. By the by, I take credit myself for just a little artistic sense, and I never could favor the pictures by Meissonier; I always said, no, no, Detaille is the greater artist. I only want Beatty and these men in the artistic class to know that I can't be fooled all the time, that is, I do know a little. [*Laughter*] When the gentlemen of the jury were in-

formed that they had skied Detaille the reply was superb. Mr. John Caldwell's jury said: "We can't help that; we don't regard names here, but art. It would have been the same if it had been painted by Rembrandt." [*Applause and laughter*] I congratulate Pittsburgh upon this exhibition of triumphant democracy. [*Laughter*] Pedigree does not count in the Pittsburgh Institute; and the manner in which we elect our jury is thoroughly democratic. Every artist who exhibits is sent a ballot to vote for eight or nine men for a jury. Those who receive a majority of votes are elected judges, and they render the verdict. I am bound to say it is not always satisfactory to all the exhibitors. Yet, I remark, you do not hear any of their complaints through the omnipotent press. They are silent. [*Laughter*]

Our ceremony to-day embraces the Technical Schools. These are part of the Institute, and no mean part. In direct practical results, under the magical sway of Dr. Hamerschlag, [*Long applause*]—it is astonishing what good judges this audience is of men! [*Laughter and applause*]—perhaps it is to overshadow any other part, for it opens to students of both sexes, through the doors of knowledge, new and improved scientific modes of reaching higher results through better means. It elevates mere manual labor, making it more the product of the brain and less of the hand, of skill rather than of force. Based upon science and more refined methods, it must create finer tastes. All the Technical students have free access to Library, Department of Fine Arts,

Music Hall, and Museum. Our Technical Schools, therefore, while resting upon the severely practical foundation of teaching young men and women how best to fit themselves to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, may be regarded as also educational in esthetic fields in no small degree. Thus, while giving them the best of all foundations for building up character, there are also the refining and broadening influences of culture in other directions. The students feel that they are to be no mere drones living upon others, but are preparing to become of use in the world, winning the respect of others because possessed of their own.

I am told there are to-day thirteen hundred and ninety students, young men and young women, and several thousands waiting admission. In every department there exist obvious proofs of intense earnestness, great *esprit de corps*, and a determination to profit by the advantages offered. Already there have been developed strong feelings of pride in and love for the schools.

Thus, ladies and gentlemen, wherever we look around us, in every branch of the Institute, we find success written in large and unmistakable letters. The tree has borne good fruit abundantly, year after year in the past, and promises to continue to do so increasingly, year after year, generation after generation. The end, no man can foretell. [*Applause*] This proves the presence of an able and devoted organizer at the head of the Commission to whom especial thanks

Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women

are due. Mr. Frew has been a harmonizing and constructive force throughout. [*Applause*] Hence the success of the Institute. He would be the first to acknowledge the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Church, the all-pervading secretary [*Applause*] and historian, remember, of the Institute. Then there is Judge Reed, the treasurer without bond. [*Applause*] Ladies and gentlemen, even all the reports in these days of failure to perform fiduciary duties have never moved us to ask a bond from Judge Reed. If he should fall, I should feel as Shakspere's Henry V did when he said of Lord Scroop: "For this revolt of thine, methink, is like another fall of man." Then there is Mr. John Caldwell, chairman of the Fine Arts Committee [*Applause*]; and my fellow Sunday-school scholar, Charlie Mellor. [*Applause*] We both went to the same church, and I do not believe there is one in a hundred knows what kind of a church it was we went to. It was the Swedenborgian. I do not believe Mr. Mellor lives anywhere else than in the Museum. I hope you will call on him. [*Applause*] Then there is another man of the same persuasion, Mr. Macbeth [*Applause*]; and Mr. McConway, chairman of the Technical Schools Committee, he is another. [*Applause*] Where is he? He is not here. He is out of the city. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I will make a graceful bow for him. [*Applause*] [Mr. Carnegie made a deep obeisance amid great laughter and applause.] And Mr. Metcalf, chairman of the Committee of Buildings and Grounds. [*Applause*] Last, Mr. Wasson, of the Music Hall

Committee, a town councilor, whose heart is in this work as well. Now, let us call on him. [*Applause*] Ah, ladies and gentlemen, not one of these men whom I have named, the chairmen of the various committees, could be induced to take a dollar for all the labor and all the thought he has given to this Institute. [*Applause*] I would say to our foreign guests, who read a great deal about the troubles we have in this country, that our troubles are only skin-deep. Partizanship is only skin-deep. Why, deep down below, we are all good friends. It is a great country; I am a great optimist. I can not see anything wrong in the joyous republic, and especially, not even with a magnifying glass, could I find anything wrong with Pittsburgh! [*Long applause*]

Now, you see, judging by the past, the Institute's future promises well. There is no question of Pittsburgh's continued growth, no indications that she will not retain her commanding position as a manufacturing city, foremost in certain important lines; and in my view there is no question of the continued growth and usefulness of the Institute. In after days when the Founder becomes merely a name, as Harvard and Yale and Cornell and many founders are to-day, the future Pittsburgh millionaire, loyal to the city where he has prospered, will see that his bequests can be best bestowed upon needed extensions or new departments or collateral institutions now unthought of. [*Applause*] It will become more and more the fashion, may I not say the duty, of Pittsburghers to consider what return they

can make to the city which has done so much for them. [*Applause*] Wealth will be less prized for itself in future generations, and the chief aim will be to bestow it wisely, and, I may add, justly; for surely the city, where wealth is made, has, after the family, the first claim. I read a will in your newspapers yesterday, I wish I could remember the name, it was familiar. The man left his estate to institutions of this city. I hope the press will look that up and insert that benefactor's name.

A Voice: John Porterfield. [*Applause*]

Yes, that 's it; that was the name, and I knew him. Was it Porterfield alone?

A Voice: Porterfield and Stevenson.

Yes, I thought he had a partner. There is an example for you! [*Applause*] What a poor legacy does a man leave to his children and his children's children, who prospers here, and dies without remembering his city. [*Applause*] Oh, I speak now the word of soberness to you men. Here lies your duty. "For he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" I think that is a very good text. Now when this fact is realized, Pittsburgh will be abundantly supplied, and this Institute will have become the precursor of other institutions, the gifts of Pittsburgh men for Pittsburgh. [*Applause*]

Now I wish to speak of a very pleasant feature. The gifts to the various departments of the Institute have already been so numerous that mention of the donors is impracticable. More than twenty have been given

to the Art Gallery; between four and five hundred to the Museum, some of the gifts being extremely valuable; no less than seven hundred to the Library; and, here is a bright spot, even the Technical School, which has just started, has received $15,000 to found a scholarship to be given to a poor but worthy student. [*Applause*] I was happier when I received that letter than I have been for a long time. This, within a few months of its creation, is only one of the many proofs that we have there the right man in the right place, and that the school is to be heard from in the future. [*Applause*] The names of the donors are recorded in the annals of the Institute, and will furnish pleasant reading to their descendants in future generations. These proofs of genuine Pittsburgh coöperation are the sweetest of all possible rewards. They have enabled me to dwell upon the fact that I am not alone in this work, and at intervals they whisper, "You are not alone, you have Pittsburgh with you," delicious music that comes to my heart and makes me glad.

There is room for many things of the spirit in our city. Things material are abundant. Our mills and factories are numerous, large and prosperous, but things material, including money itself, should only be the foundation upon which we build things spiritual. Our mines of iron and coal have not completed their mission when transmuted into articles for use; not even completed their mission when transmuted into dollars. All is still upon the material plane. Not until the dollars are transmuted into service for others, in one of the

many forms best calculated to appeal to and develop the higher things of the moral, intellectual and esthetic life, has wealth completely justified its existence. [*Applause*] Dollars are only dross until spiritualized, a means to an end; and miserable is the man, mean and squalid his life, who knows no better than to deaden his soul by mere possession, counting over the hoard which holds him down, or using his faculties in old age in augmenting the useless stuff which ministers not to any taste worthy of man. [*Applause*]

There is surely to arise from the wealth created here a body of men who will find in the distribution of their gains where they were made, the genuine reward which surplus wealth can give, the knowledge that it is certain in after years to elevate, refine, and purify the lives of those who succeed us, and that we have left one spot of earth at least a little better than we found it.

There is one body of men to whom the Institute primarily owes its success: the Commission which has labored so generously as trustees from the beginning. The chairmen of all the committees you have called for and thanked. But the silent members of the Commission can not even be mentioned here this afternoon. We thank them, however, and congratulate them upon the crowning success of to-day. [*Applause*]

Now, it has been my rare privilege as years have passed to become more and more intimate with the class of men whose delight it is to labor not for self, but for others; not for their own gain, but for the gain of the community. Much of self-sacrifice I have seen that

elevates human nature. Little does and little can the speculator on the exchange, or the mere dollar-grabber in any line of activity, know of the higher pleasures of human existence. Only when a man labors for the general good, and for other than miserable aims that end with self, can he know and enjoy the high spiritual rewards of life. We have such men in Pittsburgh, deeply interested in this Institute, a large body of them; and also in the Hero Fund and in the Pension Fund, and in many other philanthropic fields, men who have their hearts in the work. If it were not invidious to name some who are exceptional where all have done so well, I should like to do so now; but they seek no popularity, or other reward, beyond the return received from laboring for the general good. Many are the men and women in Pittsburgh who are laborers in the vineyards of self-abnegation. The highest type of humanity, believe me, is that which does most to make our earthly home a heaven. The highest worship of God is service to man. [*Applause*]

Special acknowledgment is due to the press of Pittsburgh [*Applause*], which has from the inception of the Institute been lavish of their space and labor to keep it before the people; and much of the general acceptance and popularity obtained has been owing to this. The medical profession is justly credited with giving an enormous amount of service gratuitously, but I judge the press to be abreast of it. Every good non-partizan work has its powerful support. All parties are found in happy agreement here.

We wish also to express our thanks to the eminent men from many parts of our own country, and from many foreign lands, who honor us to-day by their presence. [*Applause*] Pittsburgh has never seen a gathering comprising so many distinguished men from the Old World. It has welcomed them with pleasure. It is highly honored in receiving men whose names are household words in both the Old and the New World; honored, also, in having so many of our own land whose names are known in both, and who have made the world their debtor for services rendered. Such assemblages presage the coming federation of the world. Many before you to-day, ladies and gentlemen, are more than Americans, more than Italians, more than Frenchmen, more than Dutchmen, more than Germans. They are citizens of the world, and the world owns itself their debtor. [*Applause*] It will not be considered invidious if special mention be made of the interest displayed in our Institute by that remarkable man, the German Emperor [*Applause*], very like another remarkable man of whom we hear so much in our country,—very much alike, these two men are. [*Applause*] We owe the Emperor much for sending General von Loewenfeld as his representative, and his Minister of State, von Mœller, and other eminent men. I ask them to convey to the Emperor the profound acknowledgment of all interested in the Institute. We earnestly wish for him a continuance, a long continuance, of the reign of peace and prosperity which has so long blessed his sway; for, be it remembered to his credit,

that since he has reigned his hands are guiltless of human blood shed in international war. [*Applause*] That is the reason I think the Emperor the coming man of destiny who will perhaps perform a miracle before he passes away. He has it in his power to abolish war from this world. [*Applause*] He has only to ask America, Britain, and France to join with him in creating an International Police Force to tell the other lands of the world that since it has become interdependent no nation has the right to disturb the general peace of the world. [*Applause*] That is true,—the German Emperor could do that to-day at The Hague Conference, and he would find powers that would rally around him and say, "Yes, we have had this killing of men by men long enough. Let it no longer disgrace humanity." [*Great applause*] We must also remember that our Technical Schools have Charlottenburg to follow as their model. We can not forget what we owe to Germany as the teacher of the nation in industrial education. [*Applause*] Again, we can not omit recognition of the valued congratulations brought to us by the friends from our sister republic of France, [*Great applause*] to whom this country owes so much. They can never be forgotten. One can not imagine the two republics in variance upon any subject whatever, and as we have had Germany as a teacher in industrial development, so we have had for our Art Department the guidance of France, the leader in things artistic. [*Applause*]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, for the last word. I beg

your pardon for exercising your patience so long. There is present to-day one of my oldest and dearest friends, that good Quaker, Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. [*Applause*] I ask him to rise. [Mr. Wharton arose amid great cheering, and bowed] He was here eleven years ago when I stood here and handed over the first Institute, and he is here to-day, God bless him, and he reminded me the other day in Philadelphia when I was at his house, how I ended my oration—[laughing] that is the proper name for it—oration—that little speech that I made, but which he handled so well and with such dramatic effect that I can only hope to imitate him. I said, "Those are the very words with which I will close at the forthcoming celebration of the opening of the enlarged Institute." I wish he would get up and say it for you. But I will try to imitate him as well as I can. [Extending his hands, and speaking with great solemnity] Take, then, people of Pittsburgh, this Institute from one who owes Pittsburgh much, who loves her deeply, and who would serve her well. [*Prolonged applause*]

THE other addresses of the day were delivered in the order in which they are here printed:

THE POPULAR SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY, THEODOR VON MŒLLER,

MINISTER OF STATE, BERLIN

In the name of my colleagues, to whom, as to myself, has fallen the good fortune to participate in this festive occasion as the delegates of his Majesty, the German Emperor, I have the honor to express his Majesty's, as well as our own, most heartfelt congratulations. First of all, these congratulations are due to the magnanimous founder of the Institute bearing his name, the donor of the grand structure, the dedication of which has brought us here together. We also congratulate the Board of Trustees of this ingenious creation, upon whom devolves the honorable and pleasant, yet highly responsible duty of administering this rare combination of institutes for propagating and popularizing education in the arts and sciences. Theirs it is to develop it and make its blessings permanently accessible to the changing and widening circles of the people of this Union. And—last, but not least—we felicitate the citizens of Pittsburgh on calling such a magnificent educational institute their own; for deriving for themselves, at first hand, its beneficial effects; and, above all, for having raised within their walls a man of such immense energy, of such wonderful success

Children's Department in the Library

and, withal, of such noble munificence, who has not only very materially contributed to the astonishing development of your industries, but who, with a clear perception of his duties toward the community, has placed this rare Institute at the disposal of his fellow-citizens, who here may find the means for either supplementing and replenishing their education out of the riches of the library, the museums, or through musical performances, procure for themselves the intellectual enjoyments indispensable for their recuperation from the effects of their arduous daily work. They, thus, may gather strength for keeping up that high degree of activity essential to life in this wonderful country, which, as it has for generations produced treasures without limitation out of its seemingly inexhaustible virgin soil, makes demand upon the working capacity of its inhabitants unknown to the Old World, yet undoubtedly as exhaustible as even the best soil. He who thus affords mental relief to the worker is, therefore, a benefactor to mankind in a double sense of the word. The principal object of the Institute, however, I find in its educational establishments of various descriptions, which are primarily intended to train ambitious young people of either sex for new and remunerative lines of human activity, and, by this means, foster the economic progress of this country in general.

To my mind it is a well established fact that, in the development of our present era of substitution of mechanical power in the place of human and animal labor, with all its wonders of progress, but also with its

estrangement between employed and employers and the educated classes in general, the latter have come face to face with duties, the discharge of which is not only demanded by the commands of justice, but is one of the leading problems with which all nations employing modern methods of production have to deal, in order to avert the serious conflict between the different classes of society which endangers the existence of our modern civilization.

There is still a great diversity of opinions as to the proper means to be employed in combating the symptoms of social disease, and it would be out of place here to discuss this subject at any length. The fact, however, that the conveyance of education to the more industrious among the uneducated workers, as a means of elevating them into the higher spheres of life and finally into the propertied classes, is one of the most effective instrumentalities in effacing the existing social contrasts, is universally recognized, especially among people of a democratic trend of thinking, such as the people of this country. In the Old World, too, the number of those who incline to regard education as a privilege of the higher classes only, is becoming less and less, until it has almost reached the point of extinction. Thus, in Germany, it is to-day considered a social obligation of the highest order, devolving alike upon communities and states, to extend the training given to the young in public schools, through schools for adults, into the first years of their working. Attendance upon these schools, at first optional, was

Gallery of Paintings

later, in the case of mechanics at least, made obligatory, and the time for instruction, formerly evenings and Sundays, transferred into the working hours in order not to have overworked pupils, and not to deprive the latter of their Sunday's rest. During the first years of the new century we have made good progress in that direction, and the time is not far distant when instruction for adults will be obligatory upon all young workers in factories who received their first training in public schools. The ambitious young man may, at his option, still further fit himself for his calling in special and evening classes, which are held with particular reference to the peculiar needs of the various crafts and trades. For full-aged laborers there are likewise evening courses arranged in connection with the schools for special branches of instruction: the middle technical schools for the building, machinery, shipbuilding, textile, and pottery trades, mechanical arts, etc., etc., where they may avail themselves of the rich resources of instruction of these schools. It has been a source of special gratification to me to learn from the brief memorial sent us with reference to the Carnegie Institute, that you are proceeding on the same lines as we; that here, too, instruction is given not only in day, but in night schools as well, which latter do now, but still more in the grand new edifice, place a vast educational apparatus at the disposal of the worker of higher aspirations.

The fact that we thus work harmoniously seems to fully justify the encouraging conclusion that our ef-

forts toward elevating the intellectual level of the working classes are moving in the right direction.

In Germany, municipalities in the first place, and the state in a subsidiary way, are held to make provision, not only for public, but also for higher schools. Our universities and technical high schools are state establishments, exclusively. Nevertheless, we, too, pride ourselves on possessing educational institutions, especially in the field of commercial training, which, originated by individual initiative, owe their existence to mercantile corporations or chambers of commerce. Of that class are numerous schools for adults in mercantile pursuits: the commercial high school of Berlin; the commercial high school of Cologne, the latter the gift of the late Mr. von Mewissen; and the Academy of Social and Commercial Science of Frankfort on the Main, a donation of Mr. Merton, of the same city.

In this country, where the work of many centuries had to be crowded into the narrow space of little more than a hundred years, our gait seemed rather slow, and successful men in various walks of life have in numerous instances anticipated any action on the part of the community by erecting and supporting, out of their own means, large educational institutions of higher order. Admiringly we stand here before one of the most remarkable illustrations of this generous, high-minded spirit among American citizens.

In order to add our own mite to the treasures of the Institute's collections, we have the honor to, herewith, offer a series of official publications of the German Em-

pire, of the Kingdom of Prussia, and of the City of Berlin, together with a narration, published by the Mining Society of Dortmund, of the development of coal-producing in the Rhenish-Westphalian District, and to ask permission to present the same at the proper time.

Our heartiest thanks, in conclusion, are due, above all, to Mr. Carnegie and to the trustees of this Institute, to whom we are indebted for the opportunity thus afforded us to attend this beautiful celebration and to visit the city, the rich resources of which have prepared the way for the donor of this beautiful edifice to practise his most liberal munificence. [*Applause*]

ADDRESS

BY

M. PAUL DOUMER

M. PAUL DOUMER was introduced at this moment and delivered an extemporaneous speech of great force and beauty. He pleaded for the recognition of intellectual ideals against the domination of force the world over. His discourse, in the French language, was keenly enjoyed by the audience, and it is greatly to be regretted that M. Doumer declares himself unable to recall the speech for the purpose of publication.

THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

BY

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

THIS Institute which we open to-day does not require our eulogy. It is in itself a fact more eloquent than words. It is a positive act, an act of faith in the future of our civilization. If we try to conceive the amount of effort required to realize our common aspirations of progress and justice, we perceive only too clearly our own weakness; but if, face to face with these monuments raised to science by labor, we estimate the difficulties that have already been surmounted in spite of everything, we hail man's work with confidence. Ruins may be accumulated on ruins, ignorance and barbarism may humiliate us by their return, but in the end reason wins the day, and at the very moment when we might be tempted to despair, it is preparing its most brilliant revenge.

Where can we find better than in America evidence of the constant advance of human activity? In spite of the vicissitudes and failures which visit you, as well as ourselves, what a decisive lesson of optimism you are offering to the Old World! It is barely six years since I made my last trip to America, and yet I find it difficult to calculate the services rendered by your country to humanity during such a short period. I came in February, 1902, visiting Washington, New York, and

Chicago, pleading the cause so dear to me, demonstrating the need of a new international policy and the urgency of an organization of peace. There are sufficient inevitable catastrophes, like those of Courrières and San Francisco, and so many others, that take us by surprise, leaving behind them sorrow and even death, for us to abstain from adding wittingly to them other calamities, and to induce us to devote to works of life a part of the essential resources we now lavish on works of destruction. And lo, on every side is beginning to appear that organization which was deemed chimerical. We can celebrate in advance its success, more or less remote. No matter, we are content with the perspective of the harvest. To be sure, the cultivator sees with pride his ripe corn-fields, ready to be transformed into force, wealth, and intelligence; but long before the summer-time he has already tasted a pleasure of quite another depth: the joy of triumphant effort over the resistance of men and things; victorious over winter and ignorance, utilizing the bad days for the preparation of good ones, he has seen his fields grow green under the stormy sky of March.

It was impossible that America should not contribute largely toward this success. She is in full growth, she favors the development of new ideas, while Europe too often sees in them a menace for what she calls established order. How many noble and fruitful ideas that have had their origin in Europe could not exist there; and veritable wandering souls, during years and even centuries, surviving the men who conceived them,

have bided their time around their tombs. How many of them are still waiting! In vain they call—we do not hear them, or, if we do, perhaps they wake in us as many doubts as hopes. Our history is old, glorious with many sublime examples, but interspersed also with many injustices; it shows us might triumphing over right with impunity, and such memories are lessons so painful as to paralyze our initiative. Your history, on the contrary, dates from only the other day, and when, in despair, our ideas emigrate and come to your shores, they find in America an open field and men freer than ourselves to apply them. Thus the scheme of a pacific organization, denounced as culpable or ridiculous in our own old divided European states, was intelligently received by your own young United States of America; your patronage first won for it a certain attention in our own government spheres.

Let no one raise against me the fatality of our European divisions, since the present régime is perpetuating them; since it has not advanced by a single hour the Franco-German reconciliation upon which the rest depends; since it has not even revealed the mutual concessions necessary for this reconciliation. An improvement, however slow, would be better for everybody than the acceptance of such a régime. No, every effort in the sense of an improvement has been hampered. By tacit agreement, the European governments organized the boycott of The Hague Tribunal; they have not understood the advantage of developing that germ. At one time popular enthusiasm was led to be-

lieve that the burdens of armed peace were going to be diminished; the representatives of the governments, assembled for the first time in a world-assembly, had been inspired by generous emulation more, perhaps, than by their original instructions. As a matter of fact, the work of the Conference of 1899 was not in vain. Although it did not give the reduction of armaments, it finished by establishing a permanent tribunal of arbitration; all that remained was to provide that jurisdiction, so eagerly anticipated, with the means of existence. It was deprived of them. The governments, surprised at its birth, refused to believe in it. None of them wanted to intrust it with the slightest litigation. Incredible though it may appear, while the baptism of the most insignificant of princes is celebrated to the sound of ringing bells and salvos of artillery, the Court of The Hague was not even inaugurated.

What a contrast between this chilly reception by the public authorities and the aspirations of the whole world! I did not believe that this contrast could be prolonged without danger, and I and my friends took it upon ourselves to oppose to this sterile skepticism what I designedly called "the results of The Hague Conference." Everywhere, throughout France and in the majority of European countries, I found the same sympathy, but nowhere more than among yourselves. What a mysterious harmony between French hopes and American energies! And it is not the first time that the hopes of the two peoples have been associated. How living appeared to me the memories of that tradi-

tional agreement when I was allowed to celebrate on your soil the heroic days of your liberation, and of uniting in one and the same homage the names of Washington and Lafayette! But what are the duties imposed upon us by memories such as these? "Our fathers," I said at Chicago, "gave to their descendants liberty; it is for us to give peace to ours."

History will award to President Roosevelt the honor of having clearly laid down the elements of the present problem. I presume that in the first place he sought to serve his own country by taking the initiative of a rational evolution at the same time as advantageous and indispensable for the United States as for every other power. However that may be, he has given the world a fine lesson in true patriotism. He has shown that it is not enough to be ready to die for one's country, as we all are, but that it is also necessary to work toward the development of its progress; to insure its security, not only by the organization and the renewal of its strength, but by avoiding to exhaust or compromise it in useless complications; by improving its relations with foreign powers; and by preparing a long time in advance honorable reconciliations and the amicable solution of new conflicts which are always possible.

President Roosevelt took office at the moment when Europe was still mourning over the loss of two of the best servants of civilization—Gladstone and Gambetta. Like them he understood the growing solidarity which is bringing peoples together, and which, notwith-

standing the infinite variety of their conditions, even the opposition of their interests, is uniting in the same superior need for justice and truth; and like them too, he had pleaded the great causes, knowing that, while a country may be proud of its territorial importance and its economic prosperity, it is nevertheless not truly great except by the radiation of its thought and of its generous activity.

An élite of the American people seconded President Roosevelt in his noble enterprise. I will name only those who are no longer with us—the lamented John Hay and George Frederick William Holls. The first act of their campaign was the rehabilitation of The Hague Court. In the spring of 1902, the government of the United States decided to give Europe a good example. In agreement with the Mexican government it confided to the new International Tribunal its first case. That lesson not being understood, President Roosevelt subsequently declined the arbitration submitted to him during the Venezuela affair and sent the litigants to the Court which they had persisted in wishing not to recognize. Mr. Carnegie, for his part, noted the fact that The Hague Court had not been provided with a home and he therefore endowed it with one. He thought to himself, "poor, it is ignored, but once it is luxuriously housed, consideration will come." Misfortune was charmed away.

On the other hand, a powerful Arbitration Group was formed in the French Parliament toward the end of 1902, and continued without cessation to bring pres-

sure to bear on the different governments. A new atmosphere was created as favorable to the new ideas as it had before been contrary to them. Then a decisive event occurred. The new sovereign of Great Britain, Edward VII, took it upon himself to undertake, in 1903, his famous visit to Paris, which touched the heart of France, and decided the *entente cordiale.* Treaties of arbitration, friendly conventions, settlements, and agreements were multiplied, and parliaments exchanged visits and formed relations of friendship. The Conventions of The Hague became an unhoped-for resource. Their automatic action sufficed to settle the Hull or Dogger-Bank Incident, thus saving civilization from a general conflagration. It is true that the world was not saved from trials during this short period. The Russo-Japanese War is an example, out of many others, of wars that might have been avoided and which broke out notwithstanding everything, because the education of public opinion is too imperfect. It is nevertheless thanks to American initiative that this war was terminated. The Algeciras affair also testifies to the instability of the régime of armed peace; but it has been possible to settle it without the effusion of blood, by means of a species of tribunal composed of representatives of the powers. Formerly, and not so long since, either, diplomatic conferences met after the war to remedy the disasters. Is it not a progress that they now unite before, in order to prevent them?

There remains the limitation of armaments as well as the organization of international justice, and the

penalties to be imposed by it. That is a very long way off, say the skeptics. Curious objection; they have allowed violence to govern the world for centuries, and they ask us to suppress it in a few years! We shall, however, be able to hasten our progress. The organization of peace seemed impossible so long as peoples were separated from each other by insurmountable obstacles and distances; but to-day science has placed them in contact, and they have taken advantage of it to concert together and communicate to one another their mutual discoveries. Peace is too essential for all to be stopped by difficulties in paving the way for it when so many other so-called insurmountable difficulties disappear before their eyes. The intelligence and the good-will of all nations will henceforth go to second the work of the thinkers and the savants; they will mobilize themselves in the same sense against the same common enemy, ignorance, in a collaboration unknown up to the present day, but irresistible; they will not attain so soon the end they have in view; that is understood. I will go further and say that they can never attain it, because their aim will be always ascending; but by emulation they will find the means of approaching to it.

We are naturally unable to foresee those means because they will multiply in proportion as the general necessity for peace is more universally felt. Yes, though routine can not admit it, peace will never be perfect any more than happiness, but it will continue to develop, and what we should be very content with

to-day will appear precarious and insufficient to our children; and that which they will prepare in their turn will be but steps toward other improvements which, too, will doubtless be thwarted, though certain to come.

Gentlemen, I have now summarized for you the improvements recently gained. War has ceased to be the classic and glorious solution of international conflicts; it is no longer but the barbarous and perilous *ultima ratio* of the oppressor and the last resource of the oppressed. Far from disappearing, we must always be prepared for economic antagonisms, arising out of business activities; but a government which allows these antagonisms to degenerate into local or national hatreds, and, still worse, into racial hatreds, and which makes war on the territory of a rival, will arouse against it an unexpected solidarity of natural mistrust and perhaps hostility. *Nolens volens* arbitration also appears to be the modern solution of the majority of conflicts, and the development of arbitration will have for its natural corollary the limitation of armaments.

But arbitration will very soon not be enough; it is only a remedy,—we ought to prevent the evil. Conciliation will be the duty of to-morrow. It will in each country impose itself more even at home than abroad; a thankless task and a particularly disinterested mission, since it consists in preventing difficulties from arising, while malevolent people will always be able to pretend that these difficulties would never have arisen. It is toward that, however, that our principal efforts must be directed, and it is that which this ad-

mirable Institute will teach you. Leave the diplomatist his rôle, which will be all the more useful as the points of contact between peoples become greater. Let us facilitate his task by instructing public opinion. This work of education should commence at the beginning, with the child, the mother, with the schools, forming masters and men, raising the conscience to a level where it can disengage itself from its isolation and know itself. In other words, in each country there should be groups of men capable of exercising a beneficent influence on governments and on public opinion, and capable of neutralizing Chauvinistic passions. That much being done, these national groups should be united into one vast International Association. This is for our generation the last phase of pacific evolution. The international education which we promote can only be efficacious on condition that it has its starting-point in national education. What good could arise from attempting to improve the morals of our time, if we neglect the morals of our own country?

That is why we have come so far and from so many different countries to take part in this grand manifestation of individual and national initiative to which you have done us the honor to invite us, and from which we can draw a universal lesson. Elevating the moral, intellectual, and material level of a people, is at the same time serving that particular people and other peoples as well in giving all an example and a guide. Creating a library, a museum, a hospital, an institute, on any part of the globe is to stir up emulation at thou-

sands of other points, is to contribute to general education, and to prepare the conciliation, the progress, and the peace of the world.

Such is the work that we honor to-day. The ancients considered that they had done their duty toward the people in giving them *panem et circenses;* modern society consecrates to their instruction its most generous initiatives and its palaces. [*Applause*]

Porch of St. Gilles, Hall of Architecture

Reproduced from the Church of St. Gilles, at Gard, France

A REVIEW OF THE WORK

BY

SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH

SECRETARY OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE building which is thrown open to you to-day for the first time was designed by Messrs. Alden & Harlow, from whom it will always stand as the noble proof of a beautiful architectural conception. The style, as you will see, is that of the Italian Renaissance. The building has a frontage of four hundred feet, and a depth of six hundred feet. At either end are steps leading into the main halls, these entrances being strikingly effective with their great bronze figures of Shakspere and Bach at one end, and Galileo and Michelangelo at the other. There are also large bronze groups representing Art, Science, Music, and Literature above the corner piers at the roof, Mr. J. Massey Rhind being the sculptor. The frieze which encircles the building bears the names of distinguished men. The building itself occupies four acres of ground. The beauties of the interior you must discover for yourselves. The many marble halls, corridors, and stairways, the mural paintings, the spacious foyer with its twenty-four columns of Grecian marble, each twenty-eight feet high, and its gilded ceiling, the mighty engine-room, full of throbbing energy, and the many other wonders of this

great institution will be appreciated better to be seen than described.

At this moment, the Carnegie Institute, embracing the five departments, the Library, Fine Arts, Museum, School of Music, and Technical Schools under one administration, represents an outlay for cost, equipment, and endowment of nearly $20,000,000—a sum staggering to the mind, even in this age of great fortunes and stupendous gifts. In the Old World, under the slow growth of royal patronage and state aid, such an institution could not reach so great a mark in less than a century. Here in Pittsburgh the loving kindness of a single man has created in the short space of ten years an institution unique in its great breadth of purpose, and already well advanced in its mission for the high service of humanity.

THE LIBRARY

WHEN the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was opened in 1895 it had one library building, a collection of 16,000 volumes, a clerical staff of sixteen persons, and its annual home circulation for the first year was 115,394 volumes. During the year just ended, the Library system, with a staff of 135, has occupied its enlarged quarters in this building, besides six branch libraries housed in convenient and attractive structures, erected especially for the purpose, and fourteen deposit stations. It has conducted during the year twenty-nine home library groups, and fifty reading clubs of boys

and girls who live in districts remote from the central or branch libraries. It has sent collections of books to sixty-six schools, and in the summer it supplied four playgrounds with small circulating libraries, and assistants to distribute the books. Through these 170 agencies, 762,190 books were circulated in 1906, a gain of 15.15 per cent. over the previous year, while the total number of books and magazines circulated and used in reading-rooms was 1,463,207.

The total number of books in the central and branch libraries, and all other parts of the system, is now 250,000. The number of registered borrowers is 63,550, with an equal number of unregistered readers.

The activities of all departments continue to increase. The number of books purchased by the Library was 42,952, which was 14,605 more than ever before. The total number of volumes catalogued, 47,063, shows an increase of 9332 over any previous year.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS

In the Department of Fine Arts, a great hall of architecture was established, in which has been arranged an inspiring group of architectural casts, representing some of the great buildings and temples of antiquity, and including examples of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance periods. Behind the columns surrounding this hall, under the balcony, will be arranged a much larger number of casts in chronological order,

representing the development of the art from the earliest period.

In the hall of sculpture there has been assembled a collection of casts, reproducing some of the masterpieces of the Egyptian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman periods.

A complete collection of over three hundred reproductions of the Bronzes found in and near Herculaneum and Pompeii has been installed.

The annual international exhibition this year includes five hundred and fifteen works, twice as many as have been shown heretofore, exhibited in eight galleries, and representing America, England, Scotland, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Norway. The exhibition is broadly representative of the contemporaneous painting of the world, and is the most important exhibition ever shown in Pittsburgh.

THE MUSIC HALL

THE Pittsburgh Orchestra is just completing its twelfth season of prosperous work. Some forty-two generous men have agreed to continue to provide a substantial backing for this organization, which is constantly going forward to higher artistic achievement under its able Director, Mr. Emil Paur. Mr. Heinroth, who has played to-day, is now the organist, and he will give the usual free recitals twice every week, commencing in the near future.

THE MUSEUM

THE Museum, like the other departments, has already won a noble fame. Its activities are very great. It has sent thirty expeditions into the western country to search for the extinct life of the past. The result has been the discovery of many specimens of mammals and reptiles new to science, some of them of colossal size. Not satisfied with prompting original research along these lines in North America, Mr. Carnegie has purchased the entire collection of Baron Ernst Bayet, of Brussels, containing one hundred and twenty thousand specimens in paleontology, and presented them to the Museum.

The collection of birds now numbers twenty-seven thousand specimens. The herbarium contains fifty thousand species of plants. An almost perfect group of models, illustrating the history and development of the art of transportation, has been made in the workshops of the Museum. The collections illustrating the industries of the North American Indians are very extensive. The other sections have commenced their development on similar broad lines.

In all, the Museum contains, at the present time, a million and a half of objects ranging in size from a microscopic beetle to the huge Diplodocus. Among its antiquities is a piece of jewelry taken from the mummy of the second king of the first Egyptian Dynasty, a razor with which a cotemporary of Joseph shaved his

face, and a boat which floated on the Nile sixteen hundred years before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees. So even in a young country antiquity sometimes touches us with its hoar-frost.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

THE Carnegie Technical Schools are located adjacent to the Carnegie Institute. The city of Pittsburgh has provided for them a site of thirty-two acres adjoining Schenley Park. Although the first foundations were laid only two years ago, the following departments have, thus far, been established:

The School of Applied Science, offering day and night courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Metallurgical, and Chemical Engineering practice.

The School for Apprentices and Journeymen, offering day and night courses for the training of skilled mechanics, journeymen, and foremen in the building and manufacturing trades.

The School of Applied Design, offering day and night courses in Architecture and Architectural Design.

The Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women, offering day and night courses for the training of women for the home, and for distinctly women's trades and professions.

The School opened its doors for students in October, 1905, and already the total number of students en-

rolled is nearly fourteen hundred, of whom two hundred are women students. The geographical distribution of the students includes twenty-six states of the United States, and approximately one hundred and fifty cities. The teaching force exceeds ninety individuals.

A nominal tuition fee is charged all students. The chances for employment in an industrial community like Pittsburgh affords an opportunity for even the poorest boy to secure remunerative work while attending school.

AN INTERNATIONAL FOUNDER'S DAY

THREE years ago, the suggestion was made at this point on the program that it might be advantageous to the interests of the intellectual life to establish an annual celebration in all the institutions which have been created by Mr. Carnegie's generous use of wealth, not to exploit the personality of any man, but to discuss simultaneously upon many platforms the ideas which his institutions are constantly promoting. It seemed at first that the suggestion fell upon unheeding ears, but by and by it gained favor, and the trustees of the Carnegie Institute have learned that the great themes of literature and character and international peace are being discussed this afternoon in five hundred Carnegie auditoriums in various portions of the world.

We cannot forget that this splendid creation is the rallying-ground for the whole culture of the people of

this community. The people are thronging through its halls to study its paintings, to investigate the wonders of its Museum, to listen to its music, and to read its books. Besides this, ten thousand boys and girls are pleading for admission to its Technical Schools. The Carnegie Institute has risen up to stand like a torch of light in this community. [*Applause*]

At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. W. N. Frew, president of the Board of Trustees, announced the following awards, which were made by the International Jury for the six best paintings in the exhibition of 1907:

Medal of the First Class (gold), carrying with it a prize of $1500, awarded to Gaston La Touche, St. Cloud, France, for his painting entitled "The Bath."

Medal of the Second Class (silver), carrying with it a prize of $1000, awarded to Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for his painting entitled "Portrait of Professor Leslie Miller."

Medal of the Third Class (bronze), carrying with it a prize of $500, awarded to Olga de Boznanska, for her painting entitled "Portrait of a Woman."

Honorable Mention, W. Granville-Smith, New York, for his painting entitled "The Old Mill."

Honorable Mention, Maurice Greiffenhagen, London, England, for his painting entitled "Portrait of Mrs. Maurice Greiffenhagen."

Honorable Mention, Lawton S. Parker, Chicago, Illinois, for his painting entitled "An English Girl."

These announcements were received with great applause.

Mr. Heinroth then played "Toccato," by Edwin Fleuret, on the organ, completing the program for the afternoon.

Pittsburgh Orchestra—Emil Paur, Director

THURSDAY NIGHT

THE Hall of Music was occupied by a brilliant and splendid audience on Thursday evening, assembled to hear the performance by the Pittsburgh Orchestra, which was conducted by the Director, Mr. Emil Paur, except that the selection "Variations for Orchestra, op. 36," was played under the direction of Sir Edward Elgar, the composer. The intermission afforded an opportunity for the citizens of Pittsburgh to be introduced to the foreign guests of the Carnegie Institute in the beautiful foyer. The program of the concert was as follows:

Symphonic Poem, "Les Préludes" . . . . . *Liszt*

Symphony, "Pathetic," No. 6 . . . *Tschaikowsky*

Adagio: Allegro non troppo.
Allegro con grazia.
Allegro molto vivace.
Finale: Adagio Lamentoso.
(By request.)

INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES

Variations for Orchestra, op. 36 . . . . . *Elgar*

(First time in Pittsburgh)

Conducted by the Composer

Two Preludes, from Acts I and III of "Lohengrin" . . . . . } *Wagner*
Waldweben, from "Siegfried" . . . . } *Wagner*
Ride of the Walküries, from "Die Walküre" } *Wagner*

A Machine-shop in the Technical Schools

FRIDAY MORNING

On Friday morning, after the visiting guests had made a most interesting inspection of the Carnegie Technical Schools, they were escorted to the Hall of Music, where another great audience awaited their coming upon the platform. Representatives were present from a very large number of the universities and colleges throughout the world, and addresses of congratulation and good-will were presented in the following order:

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Institute

My dear Mr. Church:

The dedication of the new building of the Carnegie Institute can not be regarded as a merely local event. It is an event of national interest and importance. In a hundred different ways this Institute, with its greatly enlarged and improved equipment, is a contribution to the higher life of the country at large. The immediate event and the continued influence of which it marks the beginning can not fail to quicken the finer artistic tendencies of our people to the remotest community. I believe, accordingly, that the country at large shares in the satisfaction which this occasion must bring to the people of Pittsburgh.

With cordial greeting,
I am, believe me,
Very truly yours,
ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN
Commissioner

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, watching with satisfaction the rapid development of scientific and educational activity in the busy center of industry at the opposite end of the great state in which we are both situated, takes much pleasure in congratulating the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh on its past contributions to scientific progress, and felicitates it on the becoming available of the splendid plant and equipment, the dedication of which should stand as a milestone in the progress of our nation.

I have the honor to be, on behalf of this Academy,

Yours very truly,

J. PERCY MOORE
Corresponding Secretary

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 1, 1907

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. LOUIS extends greetings and sincerely regrets its inability to accept the invitation of the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute to participate in the Dedication of the New Building on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and seven, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

H. AUG. HUNICKE
Corresponding Secretary

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

AUBURN, ALA., March 20th, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your cordial invitation to the faculty and myself to attend the public ceremonies of the dedication of the Carnegie Institute, April 11–12–13, 1907. In reply, I wish to express to you our appreciation of the cordial words of your invitation and to say that were it in the range of possibility we should be greatly pleased to be present on the delightful occasion. The magnitude of the enterprise is certainly impressive. It is a colossal monument to the generosity of the patron, Mr. Carnegie, and is certainly a colossal agency for the betterment not only of the community of Pittsburgh but of the entire nation. We wish you all success.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

CHAS. C. THACH
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

THE faculty of Allegheny College extends hearty congratulations to the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Carnegie Institute upon the dedication of their new building. Highly favored with an unusually generous foundation, through the liberality of one whose benefactions to the cause of higher education are potent for culture and enlightenment, the uplifting and richly beneficent influence of your institution is not limited to a city or commonwealth; the entire nation participates in your benefits and feels the impulse of your endeavor. Our debt as a college is greater, our appreciation of your acknowledged ascendency the more vital, by reason of our proximity; and in consequence we desire, upon this occasion, not only to express our pleasure over your enlarged good fortune but to acknowledge as well, our deep sense of obligation.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD
President

C. F. Ross
Secretary

MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA
April the eleventh
Nineteen Hundred and Seven

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

BRADDOCK, PA., April 1, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

ON behalf of the public schools of Allegheny County, which we have the honor to represent, we beg to offer our sincere congratulations upon the completion of the Carnegie Institute.

The public schools make it possible for every child to learn to read; the library makes it possible for each to read to learn. The public schools open the way to science, art, and culture; the Carnegie Institute offers the best in these fields. The public schools deal largely with the knowledge of things essential, practical, and useful; the Carnegie Institute offers both culture and utility. The public schools need the aid of this Institute to open the realms of culture that lie beyond the limits of elementary education; the Carnegie Institute needs the aid of the public schools to open the avenues that lead to these feeding grounds of culture. Thus, the elementary schools and the Carnegie Institute are complementary. Each needs what the other can give. And, on behalf of the seventeen hundred teachers and

the seventy thousand pupils in the schools of our county, we again offer our congratulations.

Every man is either a moral beggar or a moral benefactor; he leaves the world poorer or richer than he found it. We commend Mr. Carnegie for his altruistic efforts. He has maintained his interest in humanity; his faith in what knowledge, science, art, and culture will do; he has invested his money in this Institute; he has recognized one of the many obligations of wealth, and our hope is that the angels will write his reward in the record of the lives made better by his generosity.

SAM'L HAMILTON
Superintendent

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Sirs:

I wish to extend, on behalf of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to your Board, to the City of Pittsburgh, and to all interested in American Science and Art, very hearty congratulations on the occasion of the dedication of your new building. The establishment of your Institute upon such a broad basis marks an epoch in the history of American progress.

Very truly yours,

L. O. HOWARD
Permanent Secretary

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

NEW YORK, April 2nd, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE American Institute of Electrical Engineers congratulates the Carnegie Institute upon its opportunity to make Pittsburgh as prominent educationally as it is industrially, upon the high artistic and scientific ideals of its founders, and upon the magnificent equipment made available by the wise beneficence of Andrew Carnegie.

SAMUEL SHELDON
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE American Museum of Natural History sends its greetings to the Carnegie Institute and rejoices that the ceremonies of April eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth will dedicate to Science, Art, and Education an institution that is grand in its conception, wide in its scope, impressive in its execution, an agent for the improvement of men and a fit monument to the wisdom of its founder.

MORRIS K. JESUP
President

NEW YORK
March thirteenth
One thousand nine hundred and seven

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

AMHERST COLLEGE

THE President and Faculty of Amherst College present greetings to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute and tender their congratulations upon the dedication of the new and splendid building to be devoted under their direction to the promotion of sound learning and the advancement of natural science.

We rejoice that through the munificence of one who has already done so much to aid the cause of education and the prosecution of scientific research you are enabled to join the group of learned institutions that has made your State famous from the foundation of the Republic.

Given at Amherst, Massachusetts, on the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seven.

THE PRESIDENT AND FACULTY OF AMHERST COLLEGE

by

GEORGE D. OLDS

Acting President

EDWARD HITCHCOCK

Dean

[SEAL]

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
HELD AT PHILADELPHIA
FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE
SENDS CORDIAL GREETINGS TO
THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

on the completion of its organization with all its departments exerting their beneficent influence in promoting useful knowledge.

This Society feels pride in the fact that it is one of its own members, who, with rare intelligence, conceived the Institute and endowed it on a scale of liberality which is without parallel in history.

As the oldest Society in America, itself consecrated by the immortal Franklin to the promotion of useful knowledge, the American Philosophical Society takes pleasure in recording its high appreciation of the magnificent benefaction, and in expressing the hope that the Carnegie Institute through all time may justify the high anticipation of its distinguished founder.

Signed and sealed on behalf of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for promoting Useful Knowledge, April 5, 1907.

EDGAR F. SMITH
President

[SEAL]

Attest:

I. MINIS HAYS
Secretary

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHICAGO, ILL., March 15, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

The authorities of the Armour Institute of Technology in the City of Chicago desire most cordially to congratulate you upon the event of dedication, which marks so splendidly the progress, and announces so fully the hopes, of the Carnegie Institute. Perhaps no institution in the Central West will be more intimately acquainted with the appeal which the Carnegie Institute must make to the young manhood of our country than our own Armour Institute of Technology. There can be no competition where there is such boundless opportunity, save that noble emulation which must be forceful in binding two such institutions together in the common cause of education, especially in the realms we have chosen.

With the late Mr. P. D. Armour, I surveyed several years ago the magnificent field into which you now go with such inspiring prospects. His successors and our

officers hereby congratulate you and rejoice in this hour of almost unmatched significance to the youth of our land.

Faithfully yours,

F. W. GUNSAULUS
President

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 9, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

The pleasant duty falls to me of conveying to the Carnegie Institute the congratulations of the Trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago upon the opening of the new building.

We count upon a continuance of the coöperation between the two institutions which has been so agreeable and beneficial in the past.

It can not be doubted that the influence of the Carnegie Institute will be increased in proportion to the enlargement of its facilities.

Assurances are not needed of the friendship of the Art Institute.

Yours most cordially,

W. M. R. FRENCH
Director

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

To the Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Institute

The President and Faculty of Bowdoin College desire to offer to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute their cordial felicitations upon the dedication of the new building which adds the charm of architectural stateliness to the Institute, as well as the promise of increased efficiency in the work to which it is dedicated, and in which it is honorably engaged.

They embrace the opportunity, also, to express their profound appreciation of the generous and noble purpose of the Founder of the Institute, and of the very important service which it has already rendered, and is now still better fitted to render, to its students, to the public, and to the cause of Art and Learning in this country.

William DeWitt Hyde
President of Bowdoin College

Brunswick, Maine
30th March, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE MUSEUM
BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 1st, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

The dedication of the new building of the Carnegie Institute marks the beginning of the second decade of its existence and the best wish that can possibly be expressed is that its progress in the future may be as rapid and sure as has been its progress during the past ten years.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

FREDERIC A. LUCAS
Curator-in-Chief

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

On behalf of Brown University, I beg leave to join the representatives of hundreds of educational institutions all over the world in extending warmest felicitations to the Carnegie Institute on the occasion of the dedication of its new building. Other events may take more space in the newspapers, and arouse more public discussion; but no event could possibly mean more for the future of education in America. Not only will the work done under the roof of the new building be in itself significant, but the influence of that work in moulding ideals and conceptions of education throughout the country and the world will be most weighty and enduring. The Corporation and Faculty of Brown University join in wishing to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute all possible success and constant growth.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. L. FAUNCE
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY
ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8, 1907

S. H. CHURCH, ESQ.
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

On behalf of the Directors of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, I desire to express to your Board the hearty congratulations of our institution upon the important increase in your facilities for doing good work for art. The splendid liberality of Mr. Carnegie should do a great deal toward advancing interest in art not only in Pittsburgh but throughout the United States.

Your institution, with its splendid facilities and the reputation which it is acquiring by reason of its annual exhibition, should be the means of attracting many visitors to Pittsburgh and of encouraging increased knowledge of and interest in the contemporary art of our time.

With the hope that the future efforts of the Carnegie

Institute may be attended with even greater success than that which has crowned them in the past,

On behalf of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES M. KURTZ
Director

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA, March 20, 1907

THE Faculty of Bryn Mawr College desires to offer its congratulations to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on the completion of its new building, —a notable addition not merely to the magnificent equipment of the Institute but to the educational forces of the state and the nation.

In behalf of the Faculty,

M. CAREY THOMAS
President

JOSEPH W. WARREN
Secretary

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Institute

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington extend Greetings and Congratulations to the Trustees and the Officers of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh on the occasion of the Dedication of their New Building and the Celebration of their Eleventh Anniversary.

Along with sentiments of admiration for the achievements of the Carnegie Institute during the first decade of its history, all sister organizations must entertain confident hopes that this is but the first of many decades of notable achievement and progress.

Animated especially by such sentiments and hopes, the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington salute the Trustees and the Officers of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh and wish for them and their enterprise a prolonged era of prosperity in the dissemination of knowledge and in the promotion of public good.

ROBERT S. WOODWARD
President

[SEAL]

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 21, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

The Trustees and Faculty of the Case School of Applied Science wish to congratulate the Carnegie Institute upon the completion of its new building. We believe that this institute with its various departments will appeal to every class of people, and will be the means of doing an infinite amount of good. We heartily congratulate not only you but the citizens of Pittsburgh upon the magnificent work which you are doing and which you will do more effectively because of this addition to your equipment.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES S. HOWE
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

CINCINNATI MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

CINCINNATI, OHIO, 9th April, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Dear Sirs:

On the occasion of the Dedication of the New Building of the Carnegie Institute the Cincinnati Museum Association tenders its congratulations to the citizens of Pittsburgh in possessing an institution so efficiently equipped for the advancement of art and science through the public spirit of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. GEST
Director

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

CLARK UNIVERSITY

WORCESTER, MASS., March 14, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

I present to the Carnegie Institute herewith the congratulations of the Trustees and Faculty of Clark University upon the inauguration of what promises to be the most comprehensive and effective higher technical school in the world. Your founder has already done more for the cause of education both in its special and in its popular field, and that for two continents, than any man who has ever lived in either. This institution is a fit culmination of the educational system of one of the greatest industries of the world where mastery of technical processes gave our country command in this field of the world's market.

Very sincerely yours,

G. STANLEY HALL
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C., March 11, 1907

PRESIDENT W. N. FREW
Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

We extend to you and the Institute over which you so ably preside, our congratulations in the successful completion of the new building. You are fortunate in having placed under your administration such large sums of money for the equipment of the Carnegie Institute, and we wish the institution the full enjoyment of the bright future before it.

Very truly yours,

P. H. MELL
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

I HAVE the honor to present to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, standing on the edge of the great valley that lies between the mountains, the cordial salutation of The College of the City that lies at the eastern gate of the continent.

The future of the Nation is to depend increasingly upon its urban populations, and Democracy can not triumph except through their enlightening and ennobling.

I bear the Institute, its founder, its nourishers and its teachers the best of good wishes in their great plans and endeavors.

JOHN H. FINLEY
President

April 12, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

COLORADO COLLEGE

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Mar. 14, 1907

MR. W. N. FREW
President, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear President Frew:

The Board of Trustees and Faculty of Colorado College extend very warm congratulations to the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Carnegie Institute over the completion of their buildings and the great promise of usefulness which the institution offers to the whole country. Nothing that our great philanthropist has done promises more than the creation of this great foundation.

With high regard,
Believe me,
Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES

GOLDEN, COLO., March 15th, 1907

THE Colorado School of Mines desires to express its appreciation of the importance of this event—the passing of another milestone in the upward progress of education and civilization—and to add a word of commendation to the generous donor who sees humanity writ large.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, April 10, 1907

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY offers hearty greeting to the Carnegie Institute on the occasion of the formal dedication of its buildings and equipment to the work for which they have been planned. That work is nothing less than bringing to a great population, gathered at an industrial center of the first magnitude, the resources of modern science, modern art, and modern skill, with a view to preparing better young men and women for the actual work of life, and to the development of those traits and characteristics which enter most largely into good citizenship and the highest personal usefulness.

Columbia University welcomes this new and powerful agency to affect and uplift the educational system of the United States. It offers greeting cordial and sincere, with every wish for a long career of uninterrupted prosperity and usefulness.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

YALE UNIVERSITY
CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FOUNDED IN 1799

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 9, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

The President and Council of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences herewith transmit to you their hearty congratulations upon the dedication of your building. We honor the founder of your Institute, welcome you to the circle of learned societies, in which we have labored more than one hundred years, and wish you the largest measure of success in the work before you, which you approach under such happy and favorable auspices.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB
For the President and Council of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Institute

Cornell University extends to the Carnegie Institute salutations and hearty congratulations. It welcomes with high hopes the inauguration of a noble enterprise in which the true, the beautiful, and the useful appear as parts of one splendid plan. It recognizes with admiration the munificence and far-seeing purpose of one who has done so much for the City of Pittsburgh and for the advancement of the higher interests of the whole nation. That the Carnegie Institute through the centuries may be a benediction to the Republic is the ardent wish and confident expectation of Cornell University.

J. G. Schurman
President

[seal]

Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
April 12th, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

DETROIT MUSEUM OF ART

DETROIT, MICH., April 11, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Dear Sirs:

In behalf of the officers and trustees of the Detroit Museum of Art, I beg to present to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the sincere congratulations of this institution in having such a magnificent building endowed with such ample means.

The City of Pittsburgh is also to be congratulated in having among her citizens a gentleman endowed with the boundless generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The Carnegie Institute,—among the greatest if not the greatest of its kind,—is made possible through his loyalty to the city where he won success, and in whose success he was so large a factor. It is not only a monument to Mr. Carnegie, but a monument to the whole country, and can not fail to be far-reaching in its influence in inspiring others, in other cities, to follow up the splendid work that leads to the betterment of mankind.

Very respectfully yours,

A. H. GRIFFITH
Director

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

DICKINSON COLLEGE

CARLISLE, PA., March 14th, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

As President of Dickinson College, one of the oldest institutions of collegiate rank in the country, permit me, in the name of the Trustees and Faculty, to extend hearty congratulations upon the completion of the splendid New Building to be dedicated April 11–13, and which will stand as a further illustration of the broad public spirit and thoughtfulness of its distinguished donor.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE EDWARD REED
President of Dickinson College

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

DRAKE UNIVERSITY

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 4, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

My dear Sirs:

It is not saying too much to assert that no educational institution in the history of the world at the time of its dedication has started with such splendid equipment and endowment as the Carnegie Institute. It is a just source of pride to every citizen of the United States that we have among us a man of such foresight and ability as Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Perhaps from no other private citizen have come such beneficent gifts to higher education; nor is it probable that in this, his example will be surpassed in the future. The Carnegie Institute is one of the greatest monuments to his name and fame throughout the world. The work that it is equipped to do needs to be done. The surpassing excellence of the equipment of this institution gives assurance that it will be well done.

Rejoicing in this auspicious occasion, Drake University felicitates the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Institute upon the dedication of one of the most remarkable educational foundations that has ever been established in any country in all the world's history.

Very sincerely,

HILL M. BELL
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, beneficiaries of the generous gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie for branch library buildings in Philadelphia, ask leave to join in hearty congratulations on the opening of the new building of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. This munificent endowment will perpetuate the name of Mr. Carnegie in the city which saw his successful establishment of the great industries that have made Pittsburgh famous. Now the Carnegie Institute will extend to thousands the benefit of manual training and higher education in the arts and sciences that owe so much to the wise gifts of Mr. Carnegie in this and other countries.

The Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia wish the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh a long and prosperous career of usefulness as the best monument to its great founder and benefactor. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia join in acknowledgment of the debt of the people of Pennsylvania to its great citizen, Andrew Carnegie.

J. G. ROSENGARTEN
President

Attest:
JOHN THOMSON
Librarian and Secretary

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, 5 April, 1907

My dear Sir:

The Geological Society of America certainly congratulates the Carnegie Institute most heartily upon the completion of its building and the opening of its valuable collections to the public. The establishment in Pittsburgh of the five great departments in science, literature and art provided for through the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie has already had a great effect upon the encouragement and advancement of learning in the world, and the outlook for future good from the same endowment seems almost unlimited.

Expressing thus the felicitations of all the working geologists of the country, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. O. HOVEY
Secretary

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1907

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

I am directed by the Board of Trustees and the Faculties of The George Washington University to present their congratulations to you upon the completion and dedication of the new building, and upon the splendid equipment and endowment of the Carnegie Institute. The future greatness of your institution seems already assured. Its broad and comprehensive plans for its departments of Fine Arts, Scientific Museum, Public Library, School of Music, and the Carnegie Technical Schools will make it one of the greatest educational centers in the United States. Surely Mr. Carnegie has never been more wise nor more generous than he was when he established and endowed the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh.

On behalf of the University and also personally I wish for you the great success to which your equipment and location entitle you.

With very great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. W. NEEDHAM
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

GROVE CITY COLLEGE

GROVE CITY, PA., March 15, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Greeting:

The Trustees and Faculty of Grove City College desire to congratulate you on the conspicuous place in the great educational world which the institution you have the honor to direct has already attained, and to assure you of our appreciation of the reflex influence in this great educational force upon the smaller and less conspicuous schools and colleges of this country.

We assure you it is our sincere belief that the Carnegie Institute will occupy no second place among the educational institutions of this country.

With most hearty felicitations, we are,

Yours most sincerely,

ISAAC C. KETLER
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE
TO
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Greeting:

We send the congratulations of Harvard University to the Carnegie Institute upon the dedication of its Library Building and upon the strong foundation on which the work of the whole Institute now rests. We rejoice that the Institute, enlarged and strengthened, has now so great an opportunity to demonstrate the saving benefits of education in a democracy and we believe that the fruits of that demonstration will be pervasive. The universities and colleges of America have already welcomed the Carnegie Institute as a vigorous fellow-worker in education; they renew that welcome to-day as they see the Institute emphatically proclaiming, in this presence, its faith in the dependence of a people's industrial and social well-being upon their intellectual and moral progress.

THE PRESIDENT AND
FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE
By JEROME D. GREENE
Secretary to the Corporation

[SEAL]

CAMBRIDGE, April 12, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

HAVERFORD, PA., March 12, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

In common I doubt not with all other men interested in education in the State of Pennsylvania, it affords me much pleasure to note the approaching public ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Carnegie Institute. Pittsburgh and the whole State are to be congratulated upon the possession of such a beneficent institution.

Please accept the congratulations of Haverford College.

Very truly yours,

ISAAC SHARPLESS
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

JOHN HERRON ART INSTITUTE

THE John Herron Art Institute, through the directors of the Art Association of Indianapolis, the Institute's parent organization, congratulates the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on the noble trust they are called upon to administer. The directors of the Art Association express the belief that the hope of the generous founder that the art department will direct the American people to the highest esthetic ideals will be fully realized, and that the people of the Middle West will especially profit by his great benefaction.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
April 10, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

THE Johns Hopkins University sends fraternal greeting to the Carnegie Institute, on the day of the auspicious beginning of a renewed career, with the sincere hope that it may, by reason of its comprehensive plans and its munificent resources, contribute in an eminent degree through all the generations to the progress and the welfare of the community in which it is placed, of the nation, and of the world.

IRA REMSEN
President
EDWARD H. GRIFFIN
Secretary of the Academic Council

BALTIMORE, MD.
March the twenty-second
nineteen hundred and seven

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

THE President and Faculty of Lafayette College heartily congratulate the Carnegie Institute upon the completion of its new building and upon the further development of the great work which has been entrusted to its Board of Trustees. Lafayette College feels that every advance in the great work of education and the cultivation of a higher appreciation of literature and art is of great significance to the larger usefulness of the American people. It especially rejoices in the combination of departments embraced in the Carnegie Institute, so happily joining music and the fine arts with science and literature.

ETHELBERT D. WARFIELD
President

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA
March 16th, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY

APPLETON, WISCONSIN, March 16, 1907

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY extends its hearty congratulations to The Carnegie Institute on the occasion of the eleventh celebration of Founder's Day, and the dedication of the new building of the Carnegie Library. It felicitates the Institute on the great work it is doing for society, and expresses the belief that in the domain of art and useful learning it occupies an especially conspicuous place. With this new building, erected by the munificence of its founder, it is equipped to contribute more largely than would otherwise be possible to the enrichment of the country's civilization. May the Institute under the wise management of its officers and Trustees attain a prosperity and usefulness that shall exceed their greatest expectations.

SAMUEL PLANTZ
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY sends cordial greeting to the Carnegie Institute on the occasion of the dedication and formal opening of its New Building.

To the Carnegie Institute Lehigh is already bound by close ties; her sons find honored place among the Institute's Trustees and teachers, with the educational purpose of the Institute the University is in peculiar sympathy, and of the bounty of the munificent founder of the Institute Lehigh has herself received. These ties, and the belief that the work planned and so auspiciously begun by the Institute will redound, not merely to the benefit of the youth of Pittsburgh, but to a larger culture and truer ideals of education throughout our land, evoke from Lehigh at this time the sincerest congratulations and heartiest good wishes, and an earnest expression of hope that the cordial relations between the two Institutions may continue and intensify with succeeding years.

Accepting with much pleasure the invitation of the Institute to be represented at the ceremonies, the University has appointed thereto her President, Henry S.

Drinker, LL. D., who will convey to the Institute assurance in person of the University's regard and felicitations.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

by HENRY S. DRINKER
President

Attest:
C. L. THORNBURG
Secretary of the Faculty
[SEAL]
April 12, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA, March 12, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

The Leland Stanford Junior University of Palo Alto, California, sends her greetings, her good wishes, and her highest hopes to the Carnegie Institute on the dedication of her new building.

Alfred Mosely recently said that the keynote of American education is this: It trains for efficiency. "What strikes me most," he says, "is that your workshops are filled with college-bred men. In England the university man is graduated into a frock coat and gloves; here he is educated into overalls."

We of Stanford hope that this statement is true, and that through the centuries to come Stanford and Carnegie will stand shoulder to shoulder in educating university men into overalls—in training men, not primarily for culture, nor for erudition, nor for social advancement, but for efficiency.

Very truly yours,

DAVID STARR JORDAN
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

LEWIS INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

THE Board of Managers of the Lewis Institute, of Chicago, joins with profound pleasure in the congratulations which are extended to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on the occasion of the dedication of their New Building. The humane enterprise which is celebrated in this dedication is worthy of the sanest ideals of the great democracy in the midst of which it finds a home. It is not too much to say that an adequate understanding of the possibilities of this enterprise would awaken a thrill of admiration and of aspiration in the entire body of this generation of our common humanity.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

LICK OBSERVATORY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

REPRESENTING the Lick Observatory and its staff of astronomers, I beg to offer cordial congratulations upon the completion of the buildings and organization of the Carnegie Institute. The Lick Observatory is in full sympathy with the educational purposes of the Institute. Whatever investigational work is worthy of the astronomer's effort is well worth giving to the people.

W. W. CAMPBELL
Director Lick Observatory
University of California

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THE Government and Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology desire herewith to express to the Carnegie Institute, to its Founder, its Trustees and its Teachers, heartiest congratulations on an auspicious opening and best wishes for a splendid and useful future.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT
President

April 9, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

NEW YORK, April 11, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the City of New York, on the occasion of the dedication of the new building of the Carnegie Institute, desire most heartily to congratulate the Institute not only on the completion of its building, and on the recent large increase of its endowment, but on the final consummation of the broadly conceived plans of its generous founder.

The persons most to be congratulated on this occasion are the people of Pittsburgh and the still wider circle of those who avail of the opportunities for usefulness which the Institute affords. The wise and able manner in which those opportunities have been placed at the disposal of the public hitherto is the best proof that the Institute has needed and deserved its present enlargement, and the best guaranty of its success in the future. For this you may be sure that you have the hearty good wishes of all who are working for the development of art as a factor of the educational system of this country.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST
Secretary, Metropolitan Museum of Art

Hall of Bronzes

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES

THE Board of Control and the Faculty of the Michigan College of Mines send greeting and congratulation to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh on the occasion of the dedication of the magnificent building which is hereafter to be its home.

We hereby express our earnest wish that the Institute so happily founded and so generously endowed, embodying such broad designs for the betterment of human conditions may meet with the largest success; and that within its sphere of influence it may widely diffuse the higher ideals of American citizenship.

WILLIAM KELLY
Chairman of the Board of Control

F. W. MCNAIR
President of the College

[SEAL]
HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN
April 5, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

MINNESOTA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 8, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

On behalf of the Minnesota Academy of Science, having its headquarters here in Minneapolis, I wish to express the high appreciation of the members of this Academy towards the magnificent Art and Science Institute built in your city through the agency and contribution of the great fund presented by your illustrious citizen, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. As workers in this line of public educational facilities which I and my associates have been engaged in seeking to build up and make useful to the common citizenship of our commonwealth, and from the smaller work which we are able to accomplish, we can yet perceive the broad and extensive range of educational influence that will undoubtedly come from the great institution to be dedicated by your Board on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of this month.

On behalf of the Academy, I send our greetings, and wish to express our high appreciation of this great institution of knowledge and learning, and hope and expect

for it a wide influence in disseminating a higher and better citizenship and the means of educational help that will be of the greatest service and advantage to future generations in your commonwealth.

With highest appreciation, I remain,

Very truly and sincerely yours,

T. B. WALKER
President

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., March 26, 1907

TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

My dear Sirs:

Mount Holyoke College sends cordial congratulations upon the dedication of the Carnegie Institute. Every American college must rejoice with you in this magnificent gift to education.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

MARY E. WOOLLEY
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

BOSTON, MASS., April 1, 1907

THE TRUSTEES of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston have the honor to present to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh their cordial congratulations on the dedication of the new building to its threefold purpose. They welcome the advent of another splendid symbol, and abundant source of popular enlightenment in literature, science, and art. To the founder of the Institute they wish many years of happiness in giving happiness, and to his foundation successful administration in perpetuity.

For the Trustees,

BENJ. IVES GILMAN
Temporary Director

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

NEW YORK CITY, April 6th, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

I sincerely congratulate the Trustees and the City of Pittsburgh on the completion of this imposing edifice which marks an important step in public education in the United States.

Yours respectfully,

N. L. BRITTON
Director-in-Chief

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOL

NEW YORK, March 15, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

The Trustees are to be congratulated on the consummation of the great work which has been inaugurated and carried forward under their direction. The opportunities which the various departments of the Institute afford for the training of the mind and hand, and for the attainment of knowledge and culture, mean an enlarged field of usefulness and a richer life to many thousands. Incalculable good will result, not only to the City of Pittsburgh, but to the country at large, through the philanthropy of Mr. Carnegie.

Particularly gratifying is the provision made in the Carnegie Technical Schools for the teaching of the handicrafts, for no small percentage of the youth of our land take to the various trades as a means of livelihood. Owing to the disappearance of the old-time system of apprenticeship, it is not only difficult but frequently impossible under existing trade conditions for

lads who are mechanically inclined to acquire a trade. We do not lack in schools for those who wish to enter the professions or who desire to follow a business career, but as yet, little has been done in this country to afford practical training to those who must work with the hand.

As a co-worker in the field of trade school endeavor, we welcome the Carnegie Technical Schools.

Very sincerely,

H. V. BRILL
Superintendent

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, April 6, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

New York University, through its Senate, representing all the Faculties, rejoices that the intellect which has wrought for a generation at Pittsburgh, will now, by entering into wedlock with the Carnegie Institute, raise up a family of sons to help subdue nature to the welfare of man through coming generations.

Very truly yours,

HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN
Chancellor

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

NEW YORK ZOÖLOGICAL PARK

NEW YORK, March 18th, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

It is the world at large which is to be congratulated upon the completion of the Greater Carnegie Institute; but the Founder and the Trustees are entitled to the felicitations of all lovers of science, art, and literature on this splendid consummation of their labors.

It is profoundly gratifying to see an institution created on a plan of such magnificent scope, and its abiding-place fashioned and perfected without a long and wearisome delay. It is good to see a great center of higher educational development rise full-fledged into front-rank existence, and stand forth as a model for other Founders and other Trustees to follow. The world hopes much of the Carnegie Institute, and is bound to offer it perpetual sympathy, good-will, and admiration.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY
Director

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, March 22, 1907

TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE President of Northwestern University, on behalf of the University and its Trustees, offers to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute most sincere congratulations upon the completion of its new building.

The establishment and endowment of the Institute marks an epoch in the history of education. Its progress will be watched with great interest by every friend of education and culture.

By

ABRAM W. HARRIS
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

OBERLIN COLLEGE

OBERLIN, OHIO, March 12, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

Oberlin College is very glad indeed to join in heartiest congratulations to the Carnegie Institute upon the completion of its splendid new building, and the working out of the comprehensive and significant plans that must mean so much, not only for Pittsburgh and its vicinity, but for the country at large.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY CHURCHILL KING
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

PEABODY MUSEUM

SALEM, MASS., March 21, 1907
EAST INDIA MARINE HALL

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE Peabody Academy of Science sends greetings to the Carnegie Institute and to its founder whose wise benefactions parallel the work of the free public school system of the country in the diffusion of knowledge among the masses.

G. A. PEABODY
President, Board of Trustees

EDWARD S. MORSE
Director of the Museum

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE PEOPLES INSTITUTE

NEW YORK, April 12, 1907

THE Peoples Institute heartily congratulates the Carnegie Institute on the splendid gift it has received upon its Eleventh Anniversary.

Any city of the country would be proud and happy to possess such rich means for education and inspiration in all directions as the renewed Institute with its Halls, Museums, and, not the least, its abundant facilities for technical instruction affords. It has been a pleasure and a privilege for a representative of the Institute to participate in the exercises of the festival.

With the wish that each year may bring increasing success to the work so well begun, the Peoples Institute rejoices with the Carnegie Institute in the rich future opening before it.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH
Managing Director

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

To the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, with its splendid endowment of means and men and ideals, the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn brings cordial greeting. For the achievements of this foundation, present and to come, the Polytechnic feels admiration and a sympathy born of kindred aims. In the practical philanthropy here exhibited it recognizes a boon, not only to Pittsburgh, but to the country at large. For America may well rejoice that through the wisdom and munificence of one of her sons she is here enabled, in an era marked by the development of technical education and the upbuilding of an efficient democracy, to realize in this great Institute an ideal that can not fail to make for the fullest manhood and the finest citizenship.

FRED W. ATKINSON
President

April eleventh, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

PRATT INSTITUTE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 26, 1907

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES
THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Pratt Institute, I beg to extend to you our congratulations and best wishes on the happy occasion of the dedication of the Carnegie Institute. We understand and appreciate the unique opportunity that presents itself to you. You have a wonderful equipment; you have earnest, intelligent men to direct and conduct your work; and you have in Mr. Carnegie a wise benefactor, who has learned to safeguard his enthusiasms, and who knows how to give to help and not to harm.

This is an eventful day in the history of art and industrial education in this country, and the entire nation looks to you for pioneer effort in these two lines of work. Pratt Institute believes you will be equal to your opportunity and sends you its good wishes for your success.

Cordially yours,

FREDERIC H. PRATT
Secretary

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

THE Trustees and Faculty of Purdue University unite in extending to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute congratulations upon the occasion of the dedication of the New Building, and in expressing the hope that the great enterprises included in the Carnegie Institute may long continue to serve humanity through the medium of rational education.

W. E. STONE
President

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
March twentieth
Nineteen Hundred Seven

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 4, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

The Council of Radcliffe College sends congratulations to the Carnegie Institute, and wishes it all success in its great work.

Yours very truly,

L. B. R. BRIGGS
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

TROY, N. Y., Mar. 18, 1907

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

The Board of Trustees of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute send sincere congratulations to your Board upon the occasion of the dedication of the new building of the Carnegie Institute. They appreciate the wonderful work which the splendid gifts of Mr. Andrew Carnegie will permit you and your successors to do in the future and recognize the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh as one more monument among the many which this great philanthropist has erected in the cause of education.

Very respectfully,

PALMER C. RICKETTS
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 7, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE
TO THE HONORABLE
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Gentlemen:

The Rose Polytechnic Institute sends to the Carnegie Institute, upon this, the auspicious day of the dedication of its buildings, Greeting.

It congratulates the Institute upon having accomplished so much in its brief history and predicts for it in the future far greater usefulness, success, and achievement.

Especially to the Carnegie Technical Schools do we offer felicitation; engaged in kindred fields of work, our greetings are especially fraternal. Through it, as well as all departments, will the welfare and happiness of our people be furthered. The Institute will stand for all time a monument in testimony of the philanthropy, wise sympathy, and generosity of its founder.

Sincerely,

C. L. MEES
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

SIMMONS COLLEGE

THE Corporation of Simmons College sends its heartiest congratulations to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on the completion of their magnificent edifice and wishes for them the greatest success in their generous efforts for the encouragement of art, literature, science, and industry.

Transmitted by direction of the Corporation this eleventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

HENRY LEFAVOUR
President

[SEAL]
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES
BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

On behalf of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches, including the United States National Museum, I have the honor and pleasure to express sincere congratulations to the Carnegie Institute, which is to dedicate its new building at Pittsburgh, April 11, 12, and 13, 1907, with imposing public ceremonies.

It is a subject of universal satisfaction that the munificent endowment of the Institute enables it to take a place at once in the front rank of establishments devoted to the advancement of Science and Art, and the Smithsonian Institution rejoices heartily that the founder of the Carnegie Institute has so wisely and abundantly equipped the Institute for its great work.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT
Secretary

[SEAL]

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 8, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Mr. Church:

I can not let this occasion go by without attempting to convey through you to the Trustees, the Directors, and especially to Mr. Carnegie the hearty good wishes of the Stevens Institute of Technology, the pioneer in the college education in Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Carnegie has given you gentlemen of Pittsburgh an opportunity to do a work which should be epoch-making. I can not help reflecting on the immense responsibility which will rest upon you gentlemen in connection with this colossal benefaction. While we at the Institute are concentrating upon a single line of effort, you will be called upon to be active along many lines of activity, for you have before you the whole field of instruction in technology, art, and the application of art to technical work. In this connection you will be able to do much towards the solution of the

problems now facing this nation in connection with the relations between capital and labor.

Stevens Institute wishes you Godspeed in the work intrusted to you.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

ALEX. C. HUMPHREYS
President

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

SWARTHMORE, PA., March 12, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary of the Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

Permit me on behalf of Swarthmore College to most heartily congratulate the Trustees of Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the tremendous promise of usefulness of the great institution of learning which you are about to dedicate. It will far surpass, so far as I know, any other such institution in the world, and it bids fair to be one of the most useful of the many great benefactions of Andrew Carnegie for which he has become so justly famous.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH SWAIN
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26th, 1907

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gentlemen:

We all take a deep and lively interest in the great Institute and congratulate you upon the extension of its facilities by the erection of this new building.

We feel that something of a kinship is established between the Carnegie Institute and Syracuse University by the erection of a magnificent library upon our campus by your renowned founder.

The character and scope of the Carnegie Institute does not only great credit to Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy but also to his clear and broad concept of the educational demands of his time and his country.

Very truly yours,

JAMES R. DAY
Chancellor

THE TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 8, 1907

TO ANDREW CARNEGIE, ESQ.,
AND THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

Greeting:

Accept the unbounded congratulations of the Technological Society of Kansas City upon the completion of the invaluable Schools for Technical Advancement, the opening of which you now celebrate, and the bestowal of which is an act of unparalleled philanthropy.

Science and art as fostered and developed in your new institution are the keystone and pillars of civilized life.

Pittsburgh's son, Andrew Carnegie, is strengthening his home city by this foundation as perhaps no other may do.

Beneficial results beyond imagination will be the heritage of Pittsburgh, and Pennsylvania, and America, and the whole world from this Fountain of Knowledge.

J. ROBT. MOECHEL
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THOMAS S. CLARKSON
MEMORIAL
SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

POTSDAM, NEW YORK, April 11, 1907

THE Founders and Trustees of the Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of Technology extend greetings and heartiest congratulations to Mr. Carnegie and the Trustees of the Institute upon the opening and dedication of its new buildings.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

TRINITY COLLEGE

TRINITY COLLEGE, in Hartford, Connecticut, extends its heartiest greetings to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, upon the occasion of the dedication of the new building, and the College congratulates the Institute upon that most happy union of forces making for civilization and progress which the associated departments so notably represent.

From the Library, the Present may gather all that is best in the Past, and hand it on, splendidly transmuted, to the Future. The Gallery of Art and School of Music will minister perpetually to the influences that beautify life, exalt the spirit and ennoble the imagination. The Scientific Museum, broadly conceived, will provide the materials for the study and interpretation of Nature in its countless phases. And, finally, the Technical Schools, with their high mission of applying knowledge to the great problems of civilization, of dignifying labor and rendering its service more and more beneficent and useful, will contribute vastly to the betterment of life and living in this our nation; for through their development of the genius of the great engineer, through their skilled guidance of

the worker's hand and head, and through their inculcation of the lesson that to the humblest handiwork the highest art may be brought, a nobler ideal of citizenship will certainly be uplifted before the eyes of all people.

FLAVEL S. LUTHER
President

W. N. CARLTON
Secretary of the Faculty

[SEAL]
April 12th, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, 12 April, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary, Carnegie Institute

My dear Mr. Church:

I am happy to bring from the Faculty of the Tulane University of Louisiana sincerest greetings to the Faculty of the Carnegie Institute. I am happy to bring from New Orleans congratulations to the great and growing city of Pittsburgh, which to-day becomes the seat of the most splendidly housed, equipped, and endowed Institute of Art, Science, and Technology in the world. I am happy to bring from the people of the entire Southland a message of affection and esteem to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the foremost citizen of the Anglo-Saxon World, upbuilder of the invisible yet ever-advancing, ever-widening, and immortal empire of knowledge; the master spirit in the coming Parliament of Man, the first real President of the United States of the World.

Very truly yours,

E. B. CRAIGHEAD
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, March 25, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

I have the honor on behalf of the Faculty of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute to extend most cordial greetings to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on the occasion of the formal dedication of the Institute on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 11, 12, and 13, 1907.

We rejoice with you that that great citizen of the Republic, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has erected at Pittsburgh a monument to education which will for all time serve as a torch to enlighten mankind in the arts and sciences.

We heartily congratulate you upon the great opportunity for service which has so splendidly been provided for you.

Faithfully yours,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
Principal

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNION COLLEGE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 12, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

Union College wishes to have a place among those who present their congratulations to the Carnegie Institute upon the occasion of the dedication of the new building. We rejoice in everything that promises large usefulness for the Institute, and with these greetings we offer our best wishes for the future.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREW V. V. RAYMOND
President Union College

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
HEADQUARTERS

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 14, 1907

THE TRUSTEES, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Military Academy I beg to offer congratulations upon the auspicious occasion of the dedication of the magnificent new building of the Carnegie Institute, marking as it does a momentous increase in the educational and scientific equipment of the United States.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT
Colonel, U. S. Army,
Superintendent

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 12, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES
THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

The United States Naval Academy was one of the first organizations of the country to take up the technical training of young men for scientific pursuits on lines somewhat similar to those adopted by the Carnegie Institute, and is at the present time one of the largest colleges carrying on such work.

With such common interests existing between the two institutions, I feel warranted in expressing upon the auspicious occasion, in behalf of the Faculty of the Naval Academy, and its alumni who are engaged in applying the science there learned to the arts of ship construction and navigation in the various departments of the Navy, their congratulations and good wishes for the success of this wonderful and beautiful "temple of love" which will send forth into the world young men who must prove monuments to its great and generous founder, Andrew Carnegie—a man that will ever be honored and revered as one who has done

so much for his fellow-men, ennobling their aspirations and opening up to them possibilities of unlimited knowledge, which means power that may rival in strength his own remarkable deeds that have so won the admiration of the whole civilized world.

COLBY M. CHESTER
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE University of California begs to extend to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute its most cordial greetings on the occasion of the dedication at Pittsburgh of the new building of the Carnegie Institute. It represents one of the most significant contributions in the history of man toward the uplifting of society and the betterment of human conditions.

BERKELEY, March 16, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

March 8th, 1907

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Institute

Gentlemen:

The University of Chicago begs to extend to the Carnegie Institute congratulations and greeting on the occasion of the dedication of the new building. The Institute is calculated to do a great work for education, and indeed for civilization in its widest sense. That this work may be accomplished in the best way possible, and that the largest vision of the founder and of the trustees of the Institute may be realized, is the sincere wish of the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Henry Pratt Judson
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

CURATORES UNIVERSITATIS CINCINNATORUM
CURATORIBUS INSTITUTI CARNEGIANI SALUTEM DANT
PLURIMAM:

QUOD vos supera in annis parte communis siti novo Musarum alumno domum tantis opibus operibusque praeditam estis collocaturi, ergo, quod bonum felix fortunatumque sit vobis vestroque Municipio, Urbs, quae Solis occidui Regina audit, artium technicarum alma mater et fautrix, per nostram civicam Universitatem vobis gratulationes verbis profert amplissimis.

CAROLUS GUILIELMUS DABNEY
Praeses

[SEAL]

CINCINNATIS, A. D. XI KAL. APRIL., ANNO
AB INCARNATIONE DOMINI NOSTRI JESU
CHRISTI, MDCCCCVII

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, March 8, 1907

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

In behalf of the authorities of this University I beg to send to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute our hearty congratulations on the completion of your new building. The generous endowment which the founder has provided for the Institute should make it of great service to the nation. We wish the highest success for the enterprise.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES B. ANGELL
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

The dedication of the new building of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, April 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1907, is an occasion of such importance to the world of learning that it might well gather together representatives of all the universities and learned societies of the world to witness a ceremony in connection with an institute that in its endowment, equipment, and prospects of usefulness can hardly be equaled by any other institution in the world and certainly not by any whose field of work is the same as that of the Carnegie Institute.

The University of Minnesota sends to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute its heartiest congratulations on what the Board has already accomplished and its best wishes for the perfect realization of the great idea of the founder of the institute, and for that measure of mighty influence for good which the insti-

tute was established to accomplish. The University of Minnesota welcomes to the field of learning an institution which can not fail to exert a powerful influence in the special direction in which its efforts will be exerted.

Very truly yours,

CYRUS NORTHROP
President

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, MO., 14 March, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

In behalf of the University of Missouri, and in my own behalf, I congratulate you heartily, and indeed our country, upon the progress which you have made towards the dedication of the buildings of the Carnegie Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

R. H. JESSE
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

THE University of Nebraska heartily joins in the volume of congratulations offered to Pittsburgh, to the Trustees and friends of the Carnegie Institute, and to the entire World of Science, on the completion of the Institute's new building, which must increase incalculably its power as a creator of Mentality, Culture, and Citizenship.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS
Chancellor

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
March thirteenth
Nineteen hundred and seven

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 26, 1907

THE Provost, Trustees, and Faculties of the University of Pennsylvania extend Greetings and Felicitations to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute upon the occasion of the formal Dedication of the new building of the Institute in Pittsburgh, and further express their congratulations upon this great achievement, and the sincere admiration of the University of Pennsylvania for the noble work of the Carnegie Institute.

CHAS. C. HARRISON
Provost

[SEAL]

CLAYTON F. MCMICHAEL
Sigilli Custos

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE, TENN., 26 March, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

Allow me to extend the congratulations of the University of Tennessee on the occasion of the dedication of your new building. The magnificent plan on which your institution is laid out is one that is almost dazzling in its contemplation. The City of Pittsburgh and its environment should be highly appreciative of the treasure that it possesses in such an institution and of the extraordinary opportunities which it offers to its citizens.

Very truly yours,

BROWN AYRES
President, University of Tennessee

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., March 12, 1907

TO THE TRUSTEES, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

The University of Virginia sends greetings of pride and faith to the Carnegie Institute. It congratulates its far-seeing founder upon the impulse to do this high service; the institution itself, upon boundless opportunity; and the community, upon the possession of an unfailing source of intellectual and moral strength.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON, WIS., April 4, 1907

PRESIDENT W. N. FREW
Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

The University of Wisconsin sends warmest congratulations and felicitations to the Carnegie Institute upon the dedication of her magnificent new building.

It is fortunate that the scope of the Institute is different from the ordinary college or university. The emphasis placed upon the fine arts and music recognizes the backwardness of America in these fields as compared with Europe. The strong development of these subjects will fill a pressing need which few institutions of the country have been able to meet. The interests of the people are recognized by the scientific museum, by the public library, and by the technical department.

The great Carnegie Institute, supported as it is with adequate endowment, can not fail to accomplish a mighty educational work for the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, and for the nation.

Yours very sincerely,

CHARLES R. VAN HISE
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER

WOOSTER, OHIO, April 11, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

The University of Wooster takes this opportunity to present to the President and honored members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute and through them to the citizens of Pittsburgh and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania its most sincere and hearty congratulations on this most auspicious occasion.

You have the honor of being the Trustees of the largest single gift made to an educational institution in the world. An endowment which usually takes centuries to gather, the result of the gifts and sacrifices of thousands of givers, has come to you in a moment by the gift of one of your own well beloved citizens. We are proud for you to-day. We salute you, our youngest sister, pride of thy father, who has made your cup of blessing to be full and running over. We wish you every success in your great and world-wide mission.

We also congratulate the man who has made this an auspicious day for the Middle West. We are proud that the rich men of America are becoming wise enough to

be their own executors. Men who have had the brain and skill to amass great fortunes should have sense above their heirs to dispense them. Blessed is the man who is master and not slave of his wealth, who has the vision of the seer and uses his wealth to encourage virtue, reward industry, promote reforms, awaken in the undeveloped youth the desire to put his talents at interest, and places before the poor opportunities which will give them an equal chance with the rich to make their lives worth the living. All these things Mr. Carnegie has done. He is coining his money into character for the generations to come. All honor to him. He is not only a citizen of Pittsburgh and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but he has shown himself to be a friend and a brother to men of all nations, a citizen of the world of whom we are all proud.

We therefore congratulate the man who to-day makes us all happy by the wisdom with which he dispenses his beneficent gifts to all mankind. We honor him that he has so multiplied the talents which God gave him and while in the full use of all his faculties set himself to the task of planning so beneficently for the present and future generations of the youth of his own country.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS EDWARD HOLDEN
President

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 12, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Vanderbilt University I beg to congratulate the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on the completion of their new building and the successful launching of one of the most important educational enterprises of the present time. It is rarely the case that an institution has an opportunity to begin its work with so splendid an equipment and so bright a future as the Carnegie Institute now has. Older institutions that have had to work their way through difficulties of every kind rejoice that your institution will have an easier road and be enabled to do its work with greater facility and success. May the splendid beginning you have made be a prophecy of great achievement and permanent success.

Very truly yours,

J. H. KIRKLAND
Chancellor, Vanderbilt University

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 7, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Vassar College I heartily congratulate the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute and the citizens of Pittsburgh upon the dedication of the new building of the Institute. This unparalleled gift to your city is an advantage to our entire nation and is a cause of rejoicing on the part of all who are interested in the liberal and technical training of Americans.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. TAYLOR
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1907

Mr. S. H. Church
Secretary, Board of Trustees
Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

Washington University extends its heartiest greetings and congratulations to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute upon the completion of its new building, which is to be dedicated in April. With its splendid endowment, its strong Board of Trustees, and its young and energetic faculty there can be no doubt that the Institute has the brightest future before it. Washington University extends its best wishes for the rapid and full development of the work of the Institute.

Truly,

W. S. Chaplin
Chancellor

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, PA., April 3, 1907

THE President and Professors of Washington and Jefferson College offer their congratulations to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute upon the completion of the splendid group of buildings, which will hereafter constitute the home of the Institute, with its literary, esthetic, and educational departments.

We also congratulate the Trustees upon the possession of funds so ample that they may work out ideals unhampered by the limitations that so often cramp the efforts of educational institutions. The munificence of the founder has placed it in their power, not only to offer to the young opportunities to train themselves for a useful life, but to place before all the people the higher enjoyments of a cultivated life.

In behalf of the Faculty of Washington and Jefferson College,

JAMES D. MOFFAT
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

LEXINGTON, VA., April 12, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary, Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

I desire to say, not merely on behalf of the Washington and Lee University, but also on behalf of all the universities and colleges of the South, that we congratulate you and rejoice with you in this splendid consummation of civic and educational pride and aspiration.

This great gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie is felt and appreciated throughout the nation, which has already been enriched by the gracious influence and inspiring example of his unselfish life.

Good men everywhere will wish you happiness at this hour, and for this institution will arise to-day many hopes and prayers that it may prosper in its work with an ever enlarging sphere of influence until it shall make adequate response to the ideal of its great founder and to the needs of this great city.

I assure you, one and all, that in no section of the country does the heart of humanity beat more warmly

with your heart to-day than in the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia which I have the gracious honor to represent and whose greetings I bear.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. DENNY
President

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, MASS., April 3, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
the Carnegie Institute

My dear Mr. Church:

In President Hazard's extended absence abroad I have the honor to extend to the Trustees of Carnegie Institute the good wishes of Wellesley College, on the occasion of the dedication of the new building.

The Trustees of Carnegie Institute and the citizens of Pittsburgh are to be congratulated upon the advantages which this generous gift offers to the young people of America.

I am,

Very truly yours,

ELLEN J. PENDLETON
Dean

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
ADELBERT COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO, 13 March, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary,

My dear Mr. Church:

The Trustees of Western Reserve University would through me convey to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute heartiest felicitations. The confederation of five great departments under one administration represents one of the noblest movements of the world in educational and administrative affiliation. Such a confederation, also, aids each of the affiliating societies to become more efficient in the effort which it makes for human betterment.

Believe me, my dear sir, with considerations of great respect,

Very truly yours,

CHARLES F. THWING
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 12, 1907

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania congratulates the Carnegie Institute upon the completion and dedication of the magnificent new buildings and upon the splendid and remarkably successful exercises of dedication; and upon the new gift of six millions made by the founder, Andrew Carnegie, to the Institute to enable it the better to carry on its great work in its various departments.

Resolved, That representing the Western University, an institution of Greater Pittsburgh, now in the one hundred and twentieth year of its corporate life, the Trustees extend to Andrew Carnegie, a member of this Board, a sincere tribute of thanks and appreciation for this gift of the Carnegie Institute to the people of Pittsburgh and for the generous endowment for carrying on its work. Already the Institute has made a splendid impression upon the community and in the years to come the good, in knowledge, culture, and skill, will be multiplied. The University joins all the people of our city in expressing gratification and appreciation to the founder for his donation to the city he loves.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Resolved, That the Trustees express their appreciation of the courtesy of the Carnegie Institute in permitting the University to have a part in the program of dedication in conferring the degrees on Saturday morning and thus enabling the University to honor the distinguished men who have come across the sea.

Attest,
S. B. LINHART
Secretary

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ALEXANDER DEMPSTER
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., March 11, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
Carnegie Institute

My dear Sir:

I learn with great pleasure of the approaching ceremonies at the opening of your new building, April 11, 12, and 13, proximo. Permit me for myself, and on behalf of the West Virginia University, to congratulate the Board of Trustees upon the most auspicious opening of the Carnegie Institute. It is a magnificent example of the wise and benevolent dedication of money to the good of mankind. The Institute will be of inestimable value, especially to this active and opulent region, of which Pittsburgh is the center. Our own location makes us at this University especially and personally interested in the Carnegie Institute.

Kindly accept our heartiest felicitations and congratulations in view of the interesting occasion to which I have already referred.

I am,

Very truly yours,

D. B. PURINTON
President

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., March 30th, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH
Secretary, Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

The Carnegie Institute, with its five great departments, is one of the crowning and most notable products of our American civilization.

The thought which has devised it, the expert skill and strong initiative which has set in order its beginnings, and the wise generosity which has provided for its continuance, are worthy of all honor. Williams College joins in the acclaim of congratulations called forth on this Dedication Day.

With high regards,

HENRY HOPKINS
President

WILLIAMSON FREE SCHOOL OF
MECHANICAL TRADES

WILLIAMSON SCHOOL P. O., PA.
(DELAWARE COUNTY),
March 14, 1907

S. H. CHURCH, ESQ.
Secretary, Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Institute

Dear Sir:

Our State and country are to be congratulated on Mr. Carnegie's noble foundation. Especially are we glad that trade schools are to be included in your work. There is an overwhelming demand for intelligent artisans, and our somewhat extended experience clearly indicates that those given a broad training of ample length in schools are best fitted to become America's skilled workmen.

With hearty wishes for the success of the Carnegie Institute, I remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. SHRIGLEY
President

Kitchen—Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

WORCESTER ART MUSEUM

To Carnegie Institute

The Worcester Art Museum situated in the "Heart of the Commonwealth"—one of the best industrial and educational centers of New England—sends greetings and hearty congratulations to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, on the occasion of its dedication.

Your field of operations, and your buildings, collections, and endowment far surpass ours; yet the spirit of genuine art is one spirit, and we are together seeking to serve the great body of the people, by promoting the noblest aspirations and standards in the realm of the beautiful.

It is significant that, in the midst of our abounding material prosperity, the American people, both rich and poor, are turning with such enthusiasm to the establishment of institutions that lift up the highest ideals in education, art, and life.

Among these the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, with its great resources, is destined to have a most important place and influence.

Daniel Merriman
President Worcester Art Museum

Worcester, Mass.
April 10, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

WORCESTER, MASS, April 1, 1907

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE joins with institutions of like aim the world over in appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's great gift.

Congratulations to the Carnegie Institute upon its splendid opportunity and best wishes for success in the accomplishment of the highest purposes.

EDMUND A. ENGLER
President

MR. S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary, Carnegie Institute

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 9, 1907

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

Yale University takes special pleasure in sending its greeting and its representative to the Carnegie Institute on the occasion of the opening of its new buildings.

In common with all other universities, we appreciate its importance for the future of education; and we have a special interest in its work in view of the fact that an honored graduate of Yale, Mr. William N. Frew, is President of the Board of Trustees.

We sincerely hope and believe that the Carnegie Institute will become one of the great educational factors in this country and add to the well-deserved fame of its founder.

Very truly yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR.
Secretary

[SEAL]

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE
DES
SCIENCES
DE ST.-PÉTERSBOURG

18 Mars, 1907

INSTITUT CARNEGIE

J'ai l'honneur de présenter à l'Institut Carnegie de la part de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St.-Pétersbourg ses sincères félicitations à l'occasion de l'inauguration des nouveaux bâtiments érigés pour l'Institut. Ces temples de la Science et des Arts seront la juste gloire de votre grand pays. L'Académie Impériale des Sciences souhaite à l'Institut des succès brillants et une longue prospérité.

SERGE D'OLDENBURG
Secrétaire Perpétuel, Membre de l' Académie

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

ACADÉMIE DE DIJON

UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCE, DIJON, FRANCE

UNIVERSITAS DIVIONENSIS
CARNEGIANO INSTITUTO,
S. P. D.

Instituto vestro, illustrissimi doctissimique viri, gratias persolvimus, quod nos certiores feceritis, a vobis mox, multis doctarum societatum membris plaudentibus, solemniter inauguratum iri splendidissima illa aedificia, quae vir scientiae artiumque pulchrarum amans in omnium commoda suis sumptibus extrui voluit.

Itaque per has litteras iis, qui frequentes istis festis diebus vobis astabunt, se conjungit Universitas nostra, una cum illis res quam prosperrimas vobis exoptans, ut scientiarum artiumque lumen in populos late per multa secula diffundatis.

Dabat Divione a. d. VI kal. Apriles MCMVII.

E. BOIRAC
Divionensis Academiae Rector,
Senatus Universitatis Divionensis Praeses

[SEAL]

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

ACADÉMIE
DE
MONTPELLIER
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MONTPELLIER, FRANCE, le 8 Mars, 1907

LE RECTEUR DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MONTPELLIER À
M. LE SECRÉTAIRE DE L'INSTITUT CARNEGIE À PITTSBURGH

Au nom de l'Université de Montpellier, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser nos plus cordiales félicitations à l'occasion de l'inauguration de l'Institut Carnegie. Une vieille école telle que la notre, qui travaille pour la science plus de six siècles, est heureuse d'envoyer ses souhaits de bonheur et de succès aux jeunes écoles qui se fondent de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique.

ANTOINE BENOIST
Recteur, Président du Conseil de l' Université

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

DAS RECTORAT DER HOCHSCHULE BERN
AN
DAS CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

BERN, SWITZERLAND, den 16. März, 1907

IM Namen und Auftrag der Universität Bern gratuliere ich herzlich zur bevorstehenden Eröffnung Ihrer Anstalten.

Mit grosser Hochachtung,

PROF. DR. A. THÜRLINGS
Rector der Universität Bern

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

C. K.
CESKA UNIVERSITA
KARLO-FERDINANDOVA
V PRAZE

PRAGUE, BOHEMIA, March 27, 1907

To CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

I have the honor to send my congratulation to the joyful celebration which will be held by opening the Carnegie Institute, wishing that this magnificent institution should be for all the United States a rich source of improvement and of progress for humanity through all time.

I have the honor to be,

PROF. J. HLAVA
Rector of Bohemian University of Prague, Austria-Bohemia

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, March 20th, 1907

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Greeting:

The President and Senate of Dalhousie University have heard with the greatest pleasure of the magnificent gift of your founder to Education. While they rejoice with you most sincerely over the generous provision made for your Institute, they are not unmindful of the fact that the generosity of Mr. Carnegie has not been restricted by local or national boundaries, but has ever been animated by the belief, that whatever promotes the intellectual and social well-being of one nation or community makes for the uplifting of all and the approach of the day of universal enlightenment and peace.

They desire to congratulate you most heartily upon the completion of the building of your Institute, and to express the hope that the splendid gifts with which you have been endowed may result in great and lasting good to the advancement of science and the well-being of your people.

JOHN FORREST
President

WALTER C. MURRAY
Secretary

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

PARIS, le 30 Mars, 1907

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Monsieur Vignaud a bien me demandé d'assurer la remise à sa haute déstination d'une invitation d'assister à l'inauguration de l'Institut Carnegie que les administrateurs de cette Institution adressaient à Monsieur le Président de la République.

Monsieur le Président sous les yeux duquel je me suis empressé de faire placer cette invitation a été très sensible à l'aimable pensée des administrateurs de l'Institut Carnegie et, se trouvant dans l'impossibilité d'assister à l'inauguration de cet établissement, il m'a chargé de recourir à l'obligeante entremise de Votre Excellence pour leur faire parvenir avec ses sincères remerciements l'assurance du vif intérêt qu'il porte à leur œuvre.

Agréez les assurances de la très haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,
De Votre Excellence,
Le très humble et très
obéissant Serviteur,

S. PICHON

SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR WHITE,
Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Paris

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

DER PROREKTOR UND SENAT
DER
GEORGE-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT

GÖTTINGEN, den 28. März, 1907

DEN TRUSTEES DES CARNEGIE INSTITUTE
ZU PITTSBURGH

Sprechen Prorektor und Senat der George-August-Universität zu dem Tage, an dem es ihnen vergönnt ist, von den herrlichen Räumen Besitz zu ergreifen, die ihnen die grossartige Freigebigkeit eines vielbewährten Förderers der Wissenschaften und der Volksbildung bereit gestellt hat, ihren herzlichen Glückwunsch aus.

SHRÖDER

AN DIE TRUSTEES DES CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

INSTITUT DE FRANCE

PARIS le 27 Mars, 1907

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRALE À
MONSIEUR S. H. CHURCH,
Secrétaire de Carnegie Institute

Monsieur le Secrétaire:

L'Institut de France a reçu la lettre par laquelle vous l'informez que l'inauguration du nouveau bâtiment de Carnegie Institute aura lieu les 11, 12, et 13 du mois d'Avril prochain.

Nous craignons que l'Institut de France ne puisse être représenté dans cette solennité, mais il s'y associe tout entier par la pensée et il adresse ses bien vives félicitations au donateur pour la magnificence de ses dons et à la Cité de Pittsburgh qui, devenue une des grandes villes du monde, va devenir aussi un des grands foyers d'instruction technique et artistique.

La science et l'art fécondent l'industrie. L'Amérique est heureuse de posséder des citoyens qui le comprennent et emploient une fortune gagnée par le travail à développer les forces productives de ses travailleurs.

Agréez l'expression de notre sympathie.

Le Président de la Commission Administrative Centrale de l'Institut,
Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie Française

GASTON BOISSIER

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

KAISERLICHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN

WIEN, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, am 15. März, 1907

AN DIE GEEHRTE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE
IN PITTSBURGH

Wir haben die Ehre, dem sehr geschätzten Carnegie Institute anlässlich der Einweihung seines neuen Heimes die wärmsten und herzlichsten Glückwünsche der K. Akademie der Wissenschaften auszusprechen. Wir geben der Hoffnung Ausdruck, dass die Tätigkeit des geehrten Institutes zum Wohle der Wissenschaft von den besten Erfolgen begleitet sein und so den Intentionen seines hochherzigen Gründers im vollsten Masse entsprechen werde.

Das Präsidium der
K. Akademie der Wissenschaften:
E. SUESS, LANG

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

KUNGL. SVENSKA
VETENSKAPSAKADEMIEN
STOCKHOLM

HERR CURATOR C. V. HARTMAN,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, som mottagit inbjudning att låta sig representera vid invigningen af Carnegie institutets nya byggnad den 11–13 april har beslutat att utse Eder till sitt ombud vid ifrågavarande högtidlighet samt anhaller att Ni behagade framföra akademiens lyckönskningar i anledning af festens stora betydelse.

På Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens vägnar.

PETER KLASON

CHR. AURIVILLIUS

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
den 13 mars, 1907

L'UNIVERSITÉ D'AIX-MARSEILLE

AIX, FRANCE, le 22 Mars, 1907

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

Notre Université vous remercie d'avoir bien voulu nous faire part de la prochaine inauguration de l'Institut Carnegie. Nous saluons avec joie la création d'un établissement qui jettera un nouvel éclat sur la science américaine, et nous vous prions d'agréer nos souhaits de glorieuse prospérité.

Sincèrement vôtre,

BELIN

MONSIEUR LE SECRÉTAIRE
DE L'INSTITUT CARNEGIE

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

L'UNIVERSITÉ DE BORDEAUX

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, le 11 mars, 1907

LE RECTEUR, PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DE L'UNIVERSITÉ
Á MONSIEUR LE SECRÉTAIRE DE L'INSTITUT CARNEGIE

L'Université de Bordeaux est heureuse de féliciter l'Institut Carnegie, à l'occasion de l'inauguration dont il veut bien l'informer. Le Nouveau Monde fait bien les choses pour la Science, et les plus riches de ses citoyens dotent des instituts au lieu de donner des jeux comme dans la Rome antique. Ce sont de nobles mœurs, dont nos vieilles Universités tiennent aussi à vous féliciter. Nous vous envoyons nos vœux pour la prospérité de vos établissements, des maîtres et des élèves.

Le Recteur, Président du Conseil de l'Université

R. THAMIN

[SEAL]

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

L'UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS
À
L'INSTITUT CARNEGIE

L'Université de Paris, la plus vieille des Universités du monde, adresse à l'Institut Carnegie son salut et ses félicitations, à l'occasion de l'inauguration de ses nouveaux bâtiments.

Elle est heureuse qu'il ait été fondé, dans le Nouveau-Monde, un nouvel et puissant organe pour le développement de l'art et de la science.

Elle est heureuse que cette fondation soit due à la libéralité d'un citoyen qui fait de la richesse le plus noble des emplois, et donne ainsi au monde entier le plus beau des exemples.

Ayant elle-même récemment éprouvé la générosité d'Andrew Carnegie et son dévouement aux intérêts de la science, elle le salue en même temps qu'elle salue son œuvre principale et lui renouvelle publiquement l'expression de sa reconnaissance.

LE VICE-RECTEUR DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS

Le 18 Mars, 1907.

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL, CANADA, April 3rd, 1907

To PRESIDENT W. N. FREW,
Carnegie Institute

Dear Mr. President:

In view of the approaching celebrations at Pittsburgh, I have much pleasure, on behalf of this University, in congratulating the Carnegie Institute on the excellence of the material equipment, and the extent of the endowment with which it is about to enter on what we hope will be a long period of work in the public service.

The union of Art, Science, and Literature, in one magnificent institution, and under one administration, is symbolical of the solidarity of modern educational enterprise, and the best possible guarantee that the interests of each separate department will be worked out in relation to all the others.

Nowhere more than in a great center of industry can the modern attitude to education be realized and illustrated. For education, in all its aspects, is part of a great social problem which should be dealt with in such a way that the corporate life of the community may be

strengthened and uplifted by what is done for the individual. Through the generosity of a munificent founder, Pittsburgh has been put in possession of highly enviable opportunities, and our hope and prayer is that the Carnegie Institute may be enabled always to turn these to the best possible advantage.

With all good wishes, I am,

Dear Mr. President,

Yours faithfully,

W. PETERSON, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor of McGill University

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON, ONT., 28th Feb., 1907

THE Senate of Queen's University desire to congratulate the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on the dedication of their very handsome and commodious building, and to express the wish that the work of the Institute may be carried on with increasing success, and with ever growing helpfulness to the nation.

The erection, equipment, and endowment of the Carnegie Institute are a splendid illustration of the wise liberality of Mr. Carnegie, who has made such munificent gifts in the interests of Science, Literature, and Art, and from whose generosity this University also has received assistance. Such benefactions serve not only as an example to the fellow-countrymen of the donor; they possess international influence, and help to enlist the wealth of other lands in the cause of truth and progress.

The Senate of this University cordially desire that the work of the Carnegie Institute may abundantly realize the highest expectations of its generous founder and of its Board of Trustees.

DANIEL M. GORDON
Principal and Vice-Chancellor

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

RHEINISCHE FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT

Die Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität spricht dem Carnegie Institute bei Gelegenheit der Einweihung seines neuen Gebäudes und des Beginnes seiner Tätigkeit ihre wärmste Teilnahme und die besten Glückwünsche aus, in der Hoffnung, dass die erleuchtete Absicht, welche der hochherzigen Stiftung Ihres Institutes zu Grunde liegt, sich in vollem Masse erfülle.

Wir sind überzeugt, dass von diesem neuen Sitze der Studien eine segensreiche Einwirkung auf die Geistige Kultur Ihres Landes, die in verwandtschaftlichen Beziehungen zu der unseres Volkes steht, ausgehen und dadurch nachhaltige Förderung Wissenschaft und Kunst zuteil werden wird.

Der Prorector der Rheinischen
Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität,

H. Jacobi

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

DR. RICHARD STRAUSS

BERLIN, GERMANY, den 8 April, 1907

Sehr geehrte Herren:

Ich danke Ihnen sehr für Ihre liebenswürdige Einladung zur Einweihung des Carnegie Institutes; aber zu meinem grossen Bedauern ist es mir nicht möglich, der Einladung Folge zu leisten.

Ich wünsche dem neuen Institut von Herzen eine bedeutende, ruhmvolle Entwickelung.

Mit dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung,

Ihr ganz ergebenster,

DR. RICHARD STRAUSS

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI

ROMA, ITALY, 19 Marzo, 1907

Caro Signore:

Ho la compiacenza de dirle che la R. Accademia dei Lincei desidera di essere considerata come presente in ispirito nei giorni solenni dell' inaugurazione del nuovo edificio del "Carnegie Institute," ed ammira codesta grande nazione, dalla quale sorgono splendide e feconde iniziative private.

La R. Accademia dei Lincei, il giorno 10 aprile, invierà a V. S. Illma. un telegramma di felicitazioni; e spera che tutte le pubblicazioni, che emanano dall' attività intellettuale di codesto Istituto, possano onorare la Biblioteca Accademica.

Gradisca, illustre Signore, i sensi di deferenza,

L' Accademico Segretario,

E. MANCINI

ILLMO.
SIG. SEGRETARIO DELL' UFFICIO
DI AMMINISTRAZIONE DEL
"CARNEGIE INSTITUTE"

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, 23 de marzo de 1907

EN nombre de la Universidad, envia cordial i entusiasta felicitación al Instituto Carnegie, con motivo de la dedicación de su nuevo edificio en Pittsburgh, en los dias 11, 12, i 13 del próximo abril.

Con la generosa i espléndida donación efectuada en favor del Instituto por el célebre filántropo Carnegie, montante a veinte i cinco millones de dollars, el Instituto que lleva su nombre, hará de ese suntuoso hogar un templo admirable de las Ciencias i de las Bellas Artes.

JÉSUS MUÑOZ TÉBAR
Rector

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA

HAVANA, CUBA, March 15th, 1907

MR. S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary of the Carnegie Institute

Sir:

It is for me, as President of this University, of the utmost pleasure while acknowledging receipt of your communication of March 2 to congratulate the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute by reason of the generous gift which the great benefactor Mr. Carnegie has made to Pittsburgh, hoping that said Institute will be one more to add to so many others you have in your country divulging the light of science through all the nation.

Very respectfully yours,

LEOPOLDS BERRIEL
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITÄT ROSTOCK

ROSTOCK, GERMANY, den 12. März, 1907

DEM Carnegie Institut bringt die Landesuniversität Rostock des Grossherzogtums Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Deutschland) zur Eröffnung und Einweihung ihrer Neubauten die allerherzlichsten Glückwünsche dar. Mögen diese Räume immerdar zum Fortschritt des Wissens auf allen Gebieten beitragen!

Professor der Pharmakologie und physiologischen Chemie, Kaiserlich-Russischer Staatsrat a. D. z. Z. Rektor der Universität,

R. KOBERT

AN DEN BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE

GENÈVE, SWITZERLAND, le 22 Mars, 1907

LE RECTEUR

À MONSIEUR S. H. CHURCH,
Secrétaire de l'Institut Carnegie

Monsieur:

L'Université de Genève, fille de l'Académie de Calvin, est heureuse de s'associer aux fêtes d'inauguration de l'Institut Carnegie par le témoignage de sa sympathie et de ses vœux. Les traditions de l'Académie et du Collège de Genève nous rattachent par des liens déjà anciens à la vie intellectuelle des États-Unis. Toutes les occasions nous sont précieuses, qui nous permettent de les renouveler.

Transmettez, je vous prie, au généreux fondateur de votre Institut l'assurance de notre haute considération; à tous ceux qui doivent y enseigner et y apprendre, l'expression de notre cordiale sympathie.

Permettez-moi, au nom du Sénat de l'Université de Genève, de saluer vos fêtes par l'antique formule humaniste:

"Que l'Institut Carnegie vive, croisse, et fleurisse!"

BERNARD BOUVIER
Recteur

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES

BRUXELLES, BELGIQUE, le 9 Mars, 1907

À MONSIEUR S. H. CHURCH,
Secrétaire du Conseil d'administration
du Carnegie Institute

Monsieur le Secrétaire:

Vous voulez bien nous convier à prendre part à la cérémonie de l'inauguration de l'Institut Carnegie en vous envoyant une adresse, et vous nous dites que cet Institut comprend un musée de peinture, un musée scientifique, une bibliothèque publique, une école de musique et des écoles professionelles. Semblable établissement n'a guère de rapport avec ce que nous entendons en Belgique par une université et aucune des branches que nous enseignons ici n'y semble représentée. C'est très volontiers cependant que nous vous adressons tous nos vœux pour le réussite d'une œuvre qui contribuera, nous n'en pouvons douter, à maintenir et à développer, dans la population de Pittsburgh, le goût des plaisirs supérieurs de l'intelligence, en même temps qu'elle la mettra à même de se tenir au courant des plus ingénieuses inventions modernes et d'en tirer parti.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur le secrétaire, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Le Recteur de l' Université

A. LAMEERE

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

To the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

The University of Aberdeen offers its most cordial greeting and most hearty congratulations.

The Dedication of the New Building on the 11th of April is an event of extraordinary interest and significance. If circumstances had permitted, it would have been a high honor and a sincere gratification to the Principal, in response to the courteous invitation extended to him, to have been associated with the distinguished persons who shall assemble on that occasion, to have enjoyed the privilege of admiring the architecture and inspecting the divisions of the recently erected Palace of Truth, Harmony, and Industry, and to have added to many glowing tributes an appreciation of the generosity and of the noble aims of the Founder of the Institute.

The Principal having been prevented from carrying out his own wish, the University Court and the Senatus of the University ask the Board of Trustees to accept this Address as an expression of their best wishes for the success of the Institute.

Their admiration has been excited by statements and

reports which have reached them. They have read of a stately edifice, erected at a cost of six millions of dollars; they have been informed that this edifice, in the midst of a city of gigantic industries, is designed to be a center of intellectual, artistic, and technical activities; they have been told of a vast Library with many annexes, of a well-stored Museum, of a splendid Art Gallery, of a prosperous School of Music, and of a varied and comprehensive scheme of Industrial Instruction; they know that the Institute is to be the focus and seat of all this organization, attracting to it tens of thousands of workers, and aiming at the development of their intellect, their taste, their skill. The undertaking is vast. The responsibility of those in charge of it is great. May the results be richer with benefits than even the most sanguine expectation can forecast!

In Mr. Carnegie, of whose liberality and constructive genius the Institute is a monument, the Scottish Universities have good cause for recognizing a most generous benefactor. Pittsburgh has been to him as a first charge, and the twenty millions of dollars of expenditure and endowment of the Institute constitute a magnificent donation. But the four Universities of Scotland—his native country—have been as a second charge, and for their benefit he has given to the half of what he has bestowed on the Institute of the city in which he made his fortune. The Trustees may be sure that, though the wide Atlantic Ocean separates their shores from those of Scotland, there shall be cheers

from halls and houses in this land, answering to those with which Mr. Carnegie shall be received at the celebrations in the ensuing April.

Six months ago, Mr. Carnegie honored Aberdeen with a visit when the Quarter-Centenary of the University was celebrated, and the bright and warm enthusiasm of his manner and his speech are gratefully remembered. Now, with all possible emphasis, the University sends its salutations to him and to those who guide and direct the Institute which he has created.

Given at the University of Aberdeen this 23rd day of March, 1907.

JOHN MARSHALL LANG, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

REMARKS OF REV. DR. E. S. ROBERTS
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
IN PRESENTING THE ADDRESS

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

I HAVE the honor to present an address of congratulation from the ancient University of Cambridge. The address, in accordance with an academic custom, has been written by the public orator of the University in the Latin tongue and is duly authorized by the grace of the Senate and sealed with the common seal of the University. In this address you are reminded that the name of Pittsburgh is to our University no new one. Your city as the home of a University of more than a hundred years' standing claims and commands our cordial friendship.

And we have endeavored in appropriate language to felicitate you on the unparalleled munificence of your great benefactor. My University, as is well known, has an age-long and time-honored association with ancient studies; and nevertheless yields to no other seat of learning in its prosecution of the highest develop-

ments of modern science. We are bold enough to think that our grand inheritance of the pioneer names of Isaac Newton, William Harvey, and Charles Darwin justify us in assuring you that in your strenuous endeavors to bring home to the people of your city and your country an appreciation of the triumphs of applied science—an appreciation inspired and intensified by the humanizing proximity of literature and the arts —in your far-reaching scheme inviting to the contemplation of higher ideals those teeming thousands of your citizens who are absorbed in the storm and stress of a daily life of toil:—in all this you have our wholehearted sympathy and our sincere good wishes for the prosperity of your great Institute in ages to come.

It is then with profound satisfaction that I hand over to your keeping this document from my University, the members of which will rejoice to hear from my lips the noble welcome which you have accorded to them in my person and the marvels of achievement which it will be my duty and my pleasure to report to them on my return from your hospitable shores.

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

INSTITUTI CARNEGIANI PRAESIDI ET FIDUCIARIIS
S. P. D.
UNIVERSITAS CANTABRIGIENSIS

Urbem vestram, viri ornatissimi, fluminum magnorum ad confluentes positam, et Senatoris Britannici nobilis nomine nuncupatam, fama certa novimus quam immensa sit, quanta incolarum multitudine floreat, quot artium inter se diversarum officinis glorietur. Illud autem nos profecto vel pluris aestimamus, quod urbs tanta, non modo Universitatis abhinc anno plus quam centum conditae, sed etiam Instituti novi sedes constituta est, quod in posterum tot civium in negotiis cotidianis occupatorum mentes ad altiora vocabit, et Reipublicae toti doctrinae variae facem splendidam praeferet. Instituti vero tanti conditor liberalissimus abhinc annos decem, ut accepimus a Bibliotheca magna condenda exorsus, nunc demum non tantum Bibliothecam illam sumptu maximo denuo condidit, sed etiam operi tam magno Museum rerum naturae miraculis instructum, scientiarum musicarum Odeum, artium omnium quae ad industriam pertinent Scholam, Pinacothecam denique pulcherrimam addidit. Aedificium autem ipsum, arcuum et columnarum dignitate decora conspicuum, sine dubio posteritati serae nomen viri illustris tradet, qui vestrarum est (ut Horati verbis utamur) 'grande decus columenque rerum.' Gra-

tulamur igitur vobis omnibus quod studiorum vestrorum omnium patronum tam munificum estis nacti, et patroni ipsius et vestrum omnium in honore Procancellarium nostrum, virum summa dignitate praeditum, legatum nostrum mittimus, qui nostrum omnium nomine Instituto tanto dedicando intersit, et epistola nostra vobis reddita nostram in vos omnes, et Rempublicam vestram maximam, declaret benevolentiam. Valete.

DATUM CANTABRIGIAE
PRIDIE KALENDAS MARTIAS A. S. MCMVII°

[SEAL]

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

THE Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh desire to offer to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, their cordial congratulations on the completion of the magnificent Building under the administration of the Board. They feel confident that the Institute will wax famous as a nursery of Science and Art in the great industrial center in Pennsylvania, and that it will be an enduring monument to the benefactor, whose name is indissolubly associated with the development and prosperity of Pittsburgh as one of the most notable manufacturing cities in the world.

The University of Edinburgh is itself deeply indebted to Mr. Carnegie for the munificent endowments which have so greatly promoted higher learning in the metropolis of his native land, and it regards with pleasure the corresponding gift which he has bestowed on the city of the country of his adoption in which he resided for so many years.

The Senatus Academicus ask the Board of Trustees to accept this Address as a testimony of their esteem,

their good wishes, and their sympathy in the great educational movement which has this day been so auspiciously inaugurated.

WILLIAM TURNER
Principal

L. J. GRANT
Secretary of Senatus

[SEAL]
April, 1907

UNIVERSITY OF GHENT

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

The University of Ghent heartily congratulates the Carnegie Institute, and wishes that the torch of Art and Science lighted by a great citizen's generous hand may blaze forth in honor of your nation through the remotest generations.

H. LEBOUCQ
The Rector

E. DAUGE
The Academical Secretary

GHENT, BELGIUM,
March the 15th, 1907

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Institute

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow presents to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute its cordial greetings and congratulations upon the completion of the noble buildings, dedicated to Science and the Arts, with which the munificence of a generous Scottish benefactor has endowed the City of Pittsburgh. The University of Glasgow has itself abundant reason to be grateful to the founder of the Institute for his liberal benefactions to the cause of learning in Scotland; and it rejoices to know that, in connection with the ceremonies about to be celebrated in Pittsburgh, many tributes of honour will be offered to his name. In these tributes the Senatus desires with all sincerity to join, regretting only that, owing to unforeseen events, it is unable to manifest its sympathetic interest in the proceedings by sending the Principal of the University to deliver this letter in person.

On behalf of the Senatus Academicus,

Donald MacAlister
Principal

William Stewart
Clerk of Senate

21st March, 1907

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF HALLE

INSTITUTI Carnegiani Pittsburgensis tutoribus et membris rogitantibus, ut aedificium academicum nuper perfectum dedicandum Halensis quoque Universitas piis votis prosequatur, libenter morem gerentes ex animi sententia gratulantur, ut nobile illud Institutum doctrinae atque humanitatis segetem colere pergat, Americæ gloriam inter homines politiores augeat, laude magistrorum, studio discipulorum semper floreat, orant et optant fidem voluntatemque suam testantur fausta felicia fortunata omnia precantur Universitatis Fridericianae Halensis cum Vitebergensi consociatae.

Rector

CAROLUS ROBERT
Rector, cum Senatu

DABAMUS HALIS SAXONUM A. D.
V KAL. APR. MDCCCCVII

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

To the President and Members of the
Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute

Gentlemen:

We, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, appreciate very highly your courtesy in inviting a representative of our University to be present at the dedication of the new buildings of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, on April 11th, 1907.

We note with deep interest the immense and rapid growth of your great city, the center of manufacturing and industrial activity in the United States; and we rejoice that this striking commercial development has not proceeded without due recognition of the claims of Literature, Science, and Art. The establishment of the Carnegie Institute, on which we desire to convey to you our heartiest congratulations, is a splendid illustration of profound sympathy with all that makes for the most philosophic research and the loftiest culture.

This vast and comprehensive Institute, with its Library, Museum, Art Gallery, Music Hall, and Technical Schools, founded or rebuilt on a grand scale by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, stands as a noble monument of

the unselfish dedication of great wealth to a furtherance of the highest education and the widest civilization.

We have great satisfaction in sending as our representative at the Inauguration of the Carnegie Institute Dr. John Rhŷs, Principal of Jesus College and Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford. We feel that in making this choice we are commending to you an eminent scholar, who has made a deep and sympathetic study of the progress of education in the United States. The interesting report which he presented as a member of the Mosely Commission in 1903, is ample proof of his appreciation of all that is best in American Education, and of his warm recognition of the liberality with which it has been endowed.

Given in our House of Convocation on the fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[SEAL]

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF PADUA

ACADEMIAE CARNEGINAE PITTSBURGENSI
UNIVERSITAS PATAVINA
S. D.

MAGNAM nuper cepimus voluptatem, clarissimi Viri, cum vestris litteris certiores facti sumus, Vos his proximis diebus cum sollemni apparatu, tot illustribus viris praesentibus, novas aedes istius praeclarae Academiae dedicaturos.

In quo illud maxime admirabile videtur, quod id factum est unius hominis munificentia, qui, dum artes generi humano utiles fovet, sibi comparat laudem immortalem. Vobis igitur gratulamur nec dubitamus quin brevi ex praeclara vestra studiorum sede flamma sapientiae exsistat per totum orbem conspicua. Valete.

D. Patavio Kal. April. MCMVII.

V. POLACCO
Rector

[SEAL]

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF RENNES

RENNES, FRANCE, March 14th, 1907

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the University of Rennes, I desire to offer you my warmest congratulations on the occasion of the dedication of the Carnegie Institute. I hope that the festivities of your celebration will be a success and I have no doubt that this new scientific institution will be a torch of light for your nation.

I should be glad if you would consider this address as an evidence of the sympathies which link together schools of learning throughout the world, and, particularly, of the friendly feeling which has always existed between our two nations.

With the very cordial greetings of the University of Rennes to your Institute and to the whole Board of Trustees, I have great pleasure in subscribing myself,

Yours very sincerely,

LARONZE
Rector and President of the Council of the University

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

Address of the University of St. Andrews to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute

We, the University Court and the Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrews, desire to express to you how much we share the satisfaction and delight which you feel who take part in the ceremony of dedicating the new building of the Carnegie Institute on April 11, 1907. It seems to us a colossal structure, supplied with materials that can minister to the highest instincts of man, to the love of nature and interest in all the forms of animal life, to the enjoyment of what is beautiful in music and painting, to the communion with noble men of all the ages through their books, and to the spirit of scientific research. It strikes us that this building, with the ample provision made for maintaining the various departments contained in it, the gift of one man, forms a new era in the history of modern times. The temple springs into existence as if by the magic touch of one wand, and supplies the inhabitants of Pittsburgh with the opportunity of pure joys and high culture. The event forms a marked contrast in the history of the institution with which we are

connected. On February 27, 1911, we shall have completed 500 years of our existence. During this long period very many have been trained at our University for the highest walks of life. Some of them have done notable work in the fields of literature, art, theology, and statesmanship, and a very large proportion have quietly exercised a beneficent influence on the lives of their fellowmen. But most of them had to struggle with poverty; they encountered obstacles of every kind. They met with opposition in their desire to spread the truth, and they had to endure hardship even when they had reached the summit of their ambition. Their characters were formed by the severe labors which they had to undertake. In your grand new structure everything is made smooth. It indicates the removal of obstacles, and it points forward to great enjoyment of the highest kind. A new experiment is thus begun. What the result may be no one can predict. We are quite sure of this, that if the spirit of the founder and donor pervades the operations of the Institute all will go well. He has been Rector of this University for nearly six years. We have come to know him well. Amidst enormous wealth he has remained unspoiled. He is simplicity itself in all his habits. He has not been led astray by any of the vulgar ambitions that are too frequently associated with great riches. He is conscientious in the use of the means that come within his power, and his name is blessed for the benefits he has conferred in every part of the world. If those who take advantage of the Car-

negie Institute follow the example of the founder, they will be rendered wiser, happier, and more benevolent by the privileges which the Carnegie Institute offers them. And we trust that the Institute will keep ever before it one of the aims which has marked the whole career of the founder, the desire for universal peace, the creation of confidence between the nations of the world, the social elevation of the whole mass of the people, the arrival of the time when

> Man to man the warld o'er
> Shall brothers be for a' that,

and the realization of the poet's dream:

> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furled
> In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

JAMES DONALDSON
Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of St. Andrews

[SEAL]

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CANCELLARIUS SENATUS PRAESES
UNIVERSITATIS TORONTONENSIS
PRAESIDI ET SOCIIS INSTITUTIONIS CARNEGLÆ
S. P. D.

MITTIMUS hasce literas, viri illustrissimi, primum ut vobis, vestrum templum et aedem Musarum dedicantibus, amicitiam testemur et ut vos faciamus certiores nihil nobis pulchrius, sapientius, amabilius videri quam ita favere et subvenire illis studiis et artibus, quae (ut aiunt) adolescentiam agunt, senectutem oblectant. Laudationis deinde aliquid afferre volumus illi viro sapientissimo, fundatori vestro, qui omnium hoc aetatis ditissimus, ne dives ipse moreretur, ad doctrinam scientiamque augendam rectisque cultibus favendum divitias suas, duce sapientia tam sapienter expendit. Hoc tantulum ergo gratulationis a terra aliena illa quidem sed amicissima, ut ad vos afferatur, virum gravissimum Johannem Galbraith, qui laetitiae intersit vestrae, ad vos mittimus.

MAURICUS HUTTON
Praeses pro tempore

W. R. MEREDITH
Cancellarius

[SEAL]

DATUM EX AEDE ACADEMICA
AP. MDCCCCVII

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH

ZURICH, March 15, 1907

TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:

We, the Members of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, desire to tender to you our most sincere congratulations on the opening of the new building of the Carnegie Institute. May this new seat of learning, erected by the munificent benefactor, whose unsurpassed generosity all the world knows, become one of the centers of knowledge and research in the Great Republic, with whose noble people and free institutions the warmest sympathies will connect us forever.

For the Rector and Senate of the University of Zurich.

THEODORE VETTER
Professor of English Philology

[SEAL]

Reference Room in the Library

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

ZOÖLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 21, 1907

The Zoölogical Society of London, founded in 1829, for the advancement of Zoölogical Science, has commissioned Peter Chalmers Mitchell, Doctor of Science of the University of Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and its own Secretary, to convey its greetings and congratulations to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It welcomes the completion of this magnificent new instrument for the increase of natural knowledge, due to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, and confidently predicts for it an enduring and faithful career.

Signed for the Council of the Society.

P. CHALMERS MITCHELL
M.A., D. Sc., OXON., F.R.S.

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

THE Secretary of the Board of Trustees then read the following kind and thoughtful communications which had just been received by telegraph and cable:

WALLACE BUTTRICK
SECRETARY, GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
NEW YORK CITY

CAROLINE HOTEL, PINEHURST, N. C.,
April 10, 1907

S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary, Carnegie Institute

The General Education Board tenders cordial congratulations to the Carnegie Institute on this occasion. Technical skill is essential to an industrial nation which expects to gain and to keep the world's markets. The Carnegie Institute should lead in the most advanced training to this end.

WALLACE BUTTRICK

EARL GREY, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

OTTAWA, CANADA, April 11, 1907

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Pittsburgh

My best congratulations and good wishes on this great occasion.

GREY

HON. ROBERT S. McCORMICK

CHICAGO, April 11, 1907

S. H. CHURCH,
Pittsburgh

Unavoidable adjournment of important conference makes it impossible to be present at your interesting ceremonies. Kindly present my compliments and regrets to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and Trustees, in drinking whose health, coupled with success to the Institute, I will join to-morrow evening although not present in person.

ROBERT S. McCORMICK

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

SIR LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA

LONDON, ENGLAND, April 11, 1907

CHURCH,
Secretary, Carnegie Institute

All hail to Institute and Carnegie.

ALMA-TADEMA

CAPE UNIVERSITY

CAPE TOWN, AFRICA, April 10, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Best congratulations,

CAPE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, April 12, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Best congratulations from the University of Chris tiania.

BROEGGER
Rekt

UNIVERSITY OF ERLANGEN

ERLANGEN, GERMANY, March 4, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Beste Glückwünsche zur erhebenden Feier übersendet der akademische Senat der Universität Erlangen.

MADAME CURIE

PARIS, April 11, 1907

TRUSTEES, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Regrette profondément de ne pouvoir accepter l'aimable invitation des Trustees et présente souhaits sincères.

MME. CURIE

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINGFORS

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND, April 10, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Novas aedes artibus musis scientiis dedicatas populo Americano gratulamur:

UNIVERSITATIS HELSINGFORS

RECTOR MAGNIFICUS,

HJELT

IMPERIAL MILITARY ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, April 10, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

The Imperial Military Academy of Medicine of St. Petersburg offers cordial congratulations to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute. May this splendid pillar of science ever flourish for the benefit of mankind and for the glory of the American nation. A magnificent monument of a liberal donor.

PRESIDENT DANILEVSKY

SECRETARY DIANIN

JONKHEER A. P. C. VAN KARNEBEEK
MINISTER OF STATE

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND, April 11, 1907

CHURCH, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Hearty feeling for significance of your glorious festivities. I regret my absence and offer best wishes and congratulations.

KARNEBEEK

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA

LA PLATA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, April 12, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

National University of La Plata sends congratulations day of dedication your new buildings.

JOAQUIN V. GONZALEZ
President

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

REALE ACCADEMIA LINCEI

ROME, ITALY, April 12, 1907

SECRETARIO UFFICIO,
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Reale Accademia Lincei Roma vuole essere considerata presente in ispirito alla grandiosa cerimonia del' inaugurazione del nuovo fabbricato Carnegie Institute, splendido frutto postero, iniziative private, in codesta illuminata repubblica.

PRESIDENTE BLASERNA.

PROFESSOR WILHELM K. RÖNTGEN

MUENCHEN, BAVARIA, April 10, 1907

TRUSTEES, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Thanks for renewed invitation. Cordial wishes for success.

PROFESSOR RÖNTGEN

UNIVERSITY OF CAEN

CAEN, FRANCE, April 10, 1907

PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE CARNEGIE

Université Caen vous adresse cordiales félicitations et souhaite prospérité.

ZEVORT
Recteur

UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

TOKYO, JAPAN, April 10, 1907

SECRETARY, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Cordial congratulations.

PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY TOKYO

FRIDAY LUNCHEON

AT the conclusion of the presentation of addresses, the guests of the Institute were taken for an automobile ride about the city and through the parks of Pittsburgh, after which a visit was made to the Pittsburgh Country Club where luncheon was served.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

On Friday afternoon there was a continuation of public addresses, in the following order:

INTERNATIONAL COÖPERATION IN ZOÖLOGY

BY

P. CHALMERS MITCHELL,

M.A. (ABERDON. ET OXON.) D.SC. (OXON.), F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.S., SECRETARY TO THE ZOÖLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

We who have come as delegates from other countries to the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh rejoice to see how splendidly the generous imagination of Mr. Carnegie has been translated into this magnificent instrument for the advancement and propagation of natural knowledge. There is no greater gift to mankind than an increase in the peaceful armaments of knowledge, and we confidently expect that this splendid institution will become a new citadel of

learning, a new brain-center of the world, a new force in man's struggle to obtain comprehension and control of nature. In the name of the societies and institutions of Great Britain and Ireland that have similar objects, I offer homage and greeting to the Carnegie Institute.

At a meeting such as this, where men are gathered together from many lands, it is important to turn to those modes by which different institutions and countries can coöperate in their common task. We can rely, for many centuries to come, on the continued existence of the primordial stimulus of ambitious rivalry; the newer and higher factor of international coöperation in work still needs to be fostered. I need not argue the point that international coöperation in science must aid the advancement of science; but science is only one of the modes by which man raises himself from the natal dust, divides himself from the ancestral beast. Many of us, at the invitation of Mr. Carnegie, are going on from Pittsburgh to the Conference at New York on International Arbitration and Peace, and I submit that international coöperation in science is destined to be a growing component of the factors that make for peace.

Put it in the crudest way. Is there a musician or a painter, an astronomer or a zoölogist here, who, finding himself an armed man in the barbaric struggle of war, would not hesitate to shoot, were his bullet likely to find its billet in another musician who would have added to the harmonies of the world, in another painter before he had set all his fair dreams on canvas, in another astronomer who might have pierced still further

The Reference Library of the Museum

into the silent recesses of space, in another zoölogist who was elaborating yet another link in the chain of evolution? In more general terms—every community of interest that binds unit man with unit man of different countries makes it easier to control the sudden surges of primeval passion that lead to war, and, if the common interests transcend the rivalries of nations, if our devotion to the arts and the sciences that belong to all mankind is stronger than our accidental attachment to the race of our birth, then the arts and sciences above and beyond their intrinsic value have a supreme importance as agencies in the consolidation of mankind.

I propose now to touch briefly on some of the details in which increased international coöperation is urgent, choosing instances relating chiefly to my own subject of zoölogy.

CATALOGUING OF ZOÖLOGICAL LITERATURE

The number of institutions throughout the world in which zoölogical work is done, and the number of languages and periodicals in which such work is published, throw an increasing burden on the worker who wishes, as every real scientific worker does wish, to make his own investigations fit into the investigations of others, to prevent wasteful overlapping and to secure harmony. So long ago as 1865, when the difficulty was less acute, a number of English zoölogists, led by Dr. Albert Günther, a name of world-wide honor in zoölogy, founded an Annual Record (published by

Mr. Van Voorst of London) in which the attempt was made to publish the titles and to give a brief indication of the contents of the zoölogical memoirs published in every country in the preceding year. Although the utility of the enterprise was apparent from the outset, after the first three years it was only by a great sacrifice on the part of the editor and the staff and by a grant from the British Association for the Advancement of Science, that it survived. The annual volumes VI to XXII were published by an association of subscribers, aided by grants from the British Association, the Royal Society of London and the Zoölogical Society of London. At the end of 1886 the "Zoölogical Record Society" failed to secure a renewal of some of these grants, and the Zoölogical Society of London, to save a work of great importance to zoölogists, undertook the financing and production of the Record, and has maintained it in existence to the present day, the forty-second annual volume having been published early this spring. In the meantime, an international enterprise of larger scope has come into existence. Professor Henry of Washington, U. S. A., at a meeting of the British Association held at Glasgow in 1855, had urged the formation of a general catalogue of scientific papers. The Royal Society of London undertook the task and has now nearly completed the huge work of cataloguing under author's names, and of providing a subject index to the scientific literature from 1800 to 1900. It soon became apparent, however, that the continuance of such a work was beyond the resources of any single

body, and, at the invitation of the Royal Society, a conference took place in London in 1896, and was attended by delegates from Canada, Cape Colony, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Natal, The Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Of this Conference was born the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, one of the greatest attempts at scientific coöperation of modern times. The essential idea of the system is that a local bureau, representing each country, should collect and index the literature of its own country, and that the material obtained in this way should be sent to one center, where, under a bureau directed by an International Council, it should be collated to form a series of annual volumes representing the contributions of all nations to the different divisions of science. The volume relating to zoölogy naturally covered the same ground as that of the Zoölogical Record of the Zoölogical Society of London, although there were considerable differences in the details of the arrangement. The Zoölogical Society, although naturally preferring the mode of presentment which it had elaborated itself and which had become familiar by years of usage, realized the importance of preventing the overlapping of effort, and, last year, arranged to join hands with the International Catalogue, practically and financially, and beginning with the literature for 1906 the zoölogical volumes of the "International Catalogue" and the

"Zoölogical Record" will be identical and will be produced by joint effort. The success of such a scheme will depend in large measure on the degree to which the bureaus representing the different countries work loyally for the common good. In the meantime, Dr. Herbert Haviland Field, an able and devoted American bibliographer, has founded and brought to a high degree of efficiency the "Concilium Bibliographicum," another international institution which by a different method endeavors to place at the disposal of zoölogists accurate information regarding the annual output of zoölogical literature. I venture to hope that the next stage in international coöperation in this subject will result in an addition of the methods of the Concilium to the methods of the Catalogue and the strengthening of the latter by the special experience and devoted service of Dr. Field. Were this final concentration made zoölogists would then have an Annual Record of zoölogical work as nearly perfect as may be, in the form of a complete Index of Authors and Memoirs, alphabetically arranged, and an elaborate subject index in four languages; the device of the Zoölogical Record by which specialists could obtain the part relating to their own subject would be retained, and there would also be retained Dr. Field's extremely useful prevision by which index cards relating to any subject can be supplied to any worker or institution that orders them. For the present the Royal Society of London has advanced the capital necessary for the enterprise, and the Zoölogical Society of London, although it has no State

or other endowments, makes a considerable annual grant toward the editorial expenses; but if the various countries and institutions support the undertaking by subscribing for a sufficient number of copies, the Record will very soon be entirely self-supporting.

Looking still further into the future, I hope that the International Council, when it has satisfied the zoölogists of the world by perfecting the scheme of recording zoölogical literature, will be able to influence it. I do not think that it can be doubted that every department of zoölogy, but perhaps systematic zoölogy in particular, suffers by the diversity in the modes in which kindred new facts are given to the world. Different words are used to express the same zoölogical idea, different scales of measurement or of color are employed for the same set of animals, and extremely different conceptions obtain as to the use of terms in classification, and as to what is sufficient for the diagnosis of new races, species, genera and so forth. An International Council that had gained the confidence of the zoölogical world by its mode of recording literature might do much, through the editors of the zoölogical journals, in securing uniformity in these important matters.

ZOÖLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

THE great task with which the systematists of the day, and especially those connected with museums, are engaged is the determination of the different kinds (species, sub-species, local races) of animals and plants

that people the surface of the globe. There cannot be too many persons or institutions engaged in this work, for not only is it colossal, but the rapid spread of civilization is exterminating vast numbers of different kinds of animals. We hear of the extinction of the great game animals, of beautiful birds or, even, of rare butterflies; but as forests are destroyed, as land is brought under cultivation, as marshes are drained and rivers are dammed, countless numbers of inconspicuous forms disappear. And yet these are materials for the study of evolution, links that, before we have knowledge enough to understand their importance, may have been lost to science. The work of collecting and recording them can not go on too quickly. In this matter there can not be too much coöperation by the great museums of the world in lending type specimens, and sending out special collections on loan, as, for instance, has recently been made possible by Professor Ray Lankester, the director of the British Museum of Natural History, in the case of the hitherto almost inaccessible collections of that great institution. But progress is being delayed by want of uniformity in the rule of zoölogical nomenclature. American zoölogists, and in particular those who deal with mammals, have been boldly wise in seeing that a temporary confusion of names, the unpleasant changing of terms with which usage has made us familiar, is a small evil if it leads to a permanent uniformity. I trust that when the Zoölogical Congress meets at Boston this August, every zoölogist who shares in the deliberations on the rules of

nomenclature will be prepared to sacrifice his own inclinations and customs to the necessity of a universal scheme. Names are but convenient counters, and the essence of their convenience is that each name should have an indubitable significance. I do not propose to enter here on the details of the various possible amendments to the International Rules of Zoölogical Nomenclature which will be discussed at Boston. A committee of the Linnean Society of London, of which I had the honor to be a member, has discussed these at great length and will present a summary of their suggestions in due course. But one particular matter not included in our report, and which may indeed still be a council of perfection, I wish to set forth. I dare to suggest that one source of difficulty is that in different languages the same letters have different sounds, and that within one language the same letter has frequently several sounds. It appears to me that much confusion would be avoided if all scientific names were to be built up only from an agreed upon uniform alphabet, such, for instance, as that of Esperanto, in which each of the twenty-two simple and six accented letters has a distinct and invariable sound, and in which there are no doubled letters. When an entirely new name is invented, it should be formed of these letters, pronounced in their conventional fashion; when the new name is derived from an existing word, as, for instance, when a species is named in honor of a person, the author should transliterate into the alphabet of, say, Esperanto the accepted pronunciation of the parent word. I suggest

the use of the alphabet of Esperanto, merely because that has been meticulously compiled and is already familiar to many thousands belonging to different nationalities and tongues.

INTERNATIONAL ALPHABET. (Esperanto)

Ordinary Letters.		Accented Letters.	
Letter.	Pronunciation. (French Example)	Letter.	Pronunciation. (French Example)
A	*a* long (âme)		
B	*b* (BAL)		
C	*ts* (TSAR)	Ĉ	*tch* (TCHEQUE)
D	*d* (DENT)		
E	*e* closed (ÉTÉ)		
F	*f* (FORT)		
G	*g* hard (GANT)	Ĝ	*dj* (ADJUTANT)
H	*h* aspirated (HAINE)	Ĥ	(*ch* (German) (DOCH)
I	*i* long (île)		(*j* (Spanish) (JOTA)
J	*y*, *i* spat (YENA)	Ĵ	J (JOUER)
	y, *i* spat (AIE)		
	il, *ille* (AILLE)		
	il, *ille* (AIL)		
K	*k* (KILO)		
L	*l* (LAC)		
M	*m* (MON)		
N	*n* (NÔTRE)		
O	*o* long (apôtre)		
P	*p* (PORT)		
R	*r* (RIRE)		
S	*s* sharp (sur)	Ŝ	*ch* (CHAT)
T	*t* (TON)		
U	*ou* long (voûte)	Ŭ	*ou* short (miaou)
V	*v* (voir)		
Z	*z* (zete)		

To take a few examples: A mouse dedicated to Caillard would become Mus kajardi, to Chalmers M. ĉalmersi, to Centaur M. sentauri. It would then be possible to apply the so-called one-letter rule in the strictest way, as each letter would have a definite and invariable significance. I would go still further, and, as each existing name became determined by the rules of priority, I would have it transliterated into the new alphabet, so extending backward the process of simplification.

The two topics I have selected relate to the mechanism rather than to the substance of zoölogy. It is unnecessary to do more than name some of the substantive problems of zoölogy for the solution of which international coöperation is necessary.

In the department of paleontology for instance, it is of first-rate importance that a concerted systematic effort should be made to explore the surface of the earth for fossils. The annual exploration trips of the great American institutions bring a magnificent harvest of fossil remains to science, and the generosity of the Carnegie trustees in distributing casts of their most important discoveries is a real aid to international science. But only a little portion of the surface of the globe has yet been explored, and the recent marvelous results obtained by Dr. Andrews of the British Museum in the Egyptian Fayum show what wonders still remain to be discovered. In marine zoölogy, the problems, whether they be purely scientific, or whether they relate to the great industry of fishing, are essentially interna-

tional. Notwithstanding the pioneer work of pisciculturists in America and Europe, the modes of fishing of to-day recall the methods of primitive hunters, rather than of agriculturists. And yet we know enough to reject the old poetical phrase which spoke of the "unvintageable sea." The sea can be made to yield a harvest of food for the human race, immeasurably greater than it does at present, when, by the joint efforts of the maritime nations, its fisheries are controlled and cultivated. But these and the many other problems of zoölogy, in particular those relating to the theory of evolution, are in themselves so attractive, that I have preferred to lay stress on the duller, but vital question of method as more urgently requiring consideration at international assemblies. [*Applause*]

FRENCH SCULPTURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES

BY

CAMILLE ENLART

Mesdames, Messieurs:

Je tiens à exprimer à mon tour ma reconnaissance et mon admiration pour l'homme éminent qui nous a conviés à venir juger de son œuvre grandiose. Des voix plus autorisées que la mienne ont apprécié le côté humanitaire, pratique, scientifique de cette merveilleuse fondation. Le distingué conservateur de notre grand musée français des maîtres contemporains vous dira ce qu'il pense du musée d'art moderne formé ici par les soins de Mr. Church et de Mr. Beatty; quant à moi, mon domaine est l'art du passé, et il me semble qu'à ce point de vue aussi c'est sans réserve qu'il faut féliciter les organisateurs et l'éminent fondateur qui peut dire avec le philosophe antique "Homo sum et nihil humani a me alienum puto."

A côté de l'admirable bibliothèque qui vient de se créer, l'art ancien a ici sa grande et juste place, et les hommes de savoir et de goût qui ont su former la sélection d'exemples que nous admirons ont droit à la reconnaissance des amis des arts et de l'histoire. Tout ce qui s'est fait de plus beau a ici sa place comme tout ce qui peut se faire de bien, et c'est dans un ordre à la fois

harmonieux et méthodique que sont présentés les modèles les plus parfaits des arts antique, médiéval et moderne.

Dans cette réunion d'œuvres doublement importantes pour l'art et pour l'histoire, je ne puis qu'être fier de la place que tient ma patrie, depuis ce portail de Saint-Gilles, le plus parfait peut-être des monuments romans, moulé ici pour la première fois avec une remarquable habileté, jusqu'à ce Puits de Moïse, de Dijon, la sculpture la plus puissante de la dernière période gothique.

Le choix de ces deux exemples montre bien comment nos ancêtres ont su étudier tour à tour ou simultanément les modèles classiques, si bien adaptés à Saint-Gilles, et la nature, étudiée au Puits de Moïse dans ses moindres détails, mais avec une singulière intelligence de l'effet d'ensemble.

Un peu plus de deux siècles séparent ces deux œuvres et cette période est celle de la plus grande vitalité artistique de la France. Laissez-moi vous dire quelques mots de ce passé glorieux.

Le portail de Saint-Gilles qui représente bien l'apogée du style roman, a été élevé entre 1150 et 1180 environ, précisément à l'époque où cet art fut abandonné pour le style gothique. On sait que l'art roman, comme les langues romanes, s'est formé de la tradition romaine simplifiée, assouplie aux besoins de temps plus modernes et légèrement modifiée par quelques éléments d'origine barbare, qui sont surtout des ornements géométriques. Mais un élément qui n'entre pas dans la

Hall of Sculpture

formation des langues romanes a, au contraire, une grande importance dans les arts, c'est l'influence byzantine. On sait qu'après les invasions des IVe et Ve siècles toute culture intellectuelle se trouva ruinée dans l'Empire d'Occident, tandis que l'Empire d'Orient prospérait, et c'est à l'art byzantin que Charlemagne emprunta ses modèles lorsqu'il provoqua cette Renaissance des arts qui fut le point de départ du style roman.

Du Ve au VIIIe siècle, l'Empire d'Orient a créé un style et élevé de nombreux édifices qui en bien des points ressemblent à ceux qui furent bâtis en Occident au XIIe. Le Marquis de Vogüé avait mis ce fait en lumière, et vous savez que la démonstration a été reprise et complétée depuis plusieurs années par la mission américaine de Syrie: Mr. Edw. Crossby Butler a maintenant enrichi nos musées de précieuses collections de photographies et de moulages de ces édifices.

En France, le style roman, formé de la fusion harmonieuse des éléments romains, byzantins et barbares, s'épanouit à la fin du Xe siècle et disparait avec le XIIe. Il forme des écoles très variées dans nos diverses provinces, et Saint-Gilles montre bien la caractéristique de l'école de Provence. Ayant à sa disposition quantité de beaux modèles d'art romain, elle a plus que toute autre serré de près l'imitation de l'antique, avec ses colonnes corinthiennes, ses architraves, ses frontons, ses proportions savamment réglées. Mais une fois que nos artistes furent devenus assez habiles pour imiter avec tant de perfection, ils se sentirent en mesure de

créer, par leurs propres moyens, un art original, et c'est ce qu'ils firent; cet art, c'est le style gothique, né en France au cours du XII^e^ siècle, et dont le succès fut tel qu'en peu d'années il avait conquis toute l'Europe et la plus grande partie de l'Asie Mineure.

L'art gothique a introduit dans l'architecture et dans la sculpture des principes tout nouveaux. L'architecture gothique, dont mon confrère et ami, Mr. Moore, de l'Université de Harvard, a si bien résumé les caractères en un petit livre substantiel, est avant tout un système organique. Voici ses caractères principaux.

C'est d'abord l'emploi de la voûte d'ogives, qui permet, en reportant toutes les poussées sur un petit nombre de points, d'alléger aussi complètement que possible le reste de la construction. Pour la première fois donc, les édifices voûtés purent être à la fois spacieux, solides et largement éclairés.

C'est aussi l'emploi de l'arc boutant, corollaire nécessaire des grandes voûtes d'ogives. L'arc boutant consiste en une demi-arche extérieure appliquée aux points où se concentrent les poussées et qui les épaule puissamment en leur opposant une poussée en sens contraire.

Quant à l'ornementation, elle est empruntée directement à la nature. Les sculpteurs, en effet, ne se servent plus alors que très librement ou très exceptionellement des modèles antiques et byzantins que copiaient leurs prédécesseurs romans. Ils créent de nouveaux profils de moulures, étudiés en vue de produire des effets d'ombre et de lumière raisonnés et calculés; ils ne reprodui-

sent plus l'éternelle feuille d'acanthe antique ou byzantine, mais tous les feuillages sans exception; c'est sur les plantes vivantes de leur pays qu'ils prennent les modèles infiniment variés de leur ornementation végétale. Les figures que vous voyez au porche de Saint-Gilles sont des agrandissements d'ivoires byzantins ou des imitations de modèles gallo-romains; au contraire, les statues que vous verrez aux portails de toutes nos grandes églises au XIII^e^ siècle seront étudiées d'après le modèle vivant et la draperie réelle.

Ces statues dont les plus célèbres et les plus belles sont celles des portails d'Amiens, en particulier le Beau Dieu et le Saint-Firmin; celles des portails de Reims et des portails latéraux de Chartres peuvent parfois rivaliser avec les meilleurs modèles grecs.

L'évolution de la statuaire grecque et de la statuaire française est, du reste, tout-à-fait la même.

Dans la transition de l'art roman à l'art gothique au milieu du XII^e^ siècle nous trouvons, comme dans l'art grec d'Egine, des figures maigres et longues aux yeux allongés, au sourire hiératique, couvertes de vêtements gaufrés de petits plis; au temps de Saint-Louis comme à l'époque de Périclès, l'étude très savante de la forme se rapproche beaucoup plus de la réalité mais recherche les types les plus nobles, les traits généraux, les simplifications synthétiques. C'est un art éminemment distingué, mais il ne s'immobilise pas: depuis la fin du XIII^e^ siècle, il tombe dans la recherche du détail et dans le maniérisme; il préfère la grâce à l'austérité et ressemble à la statuaire alexandrine. Enfin, depuis la fin du

XIV^e siècle, on tombe dans le naturalisme, dans la recherche de l'expression non seulement vraie mais familière et du type individuel; les artistes réussissent dans le portrait à l'égal de ceux de l'époque romaine.

C'est de cette période que datent les magnifiques figures du Puits de Moïse. Ce goût du réalisme et du style familier n'est pas proprement français; c'est le début de ce style flamand que la peinture perpétuera jusqu'au XVIII^e siècle. A partir du XIV^e siècle, en effet, la plupart des statuaires qui se rendirent célèbres en France furent des flamands: au début de ce siècle, c'est Jean Pépin de Huy, auteur des statues funéraires de Robert d'Artois; et a la fin du même siècle Jean de Saint-Romain, le statuaire français de Charles V, a pour émules à Paris et à Bourges le valenciennois André Beauneveu et Jean de Cambrai, et à la cour de Bourgogne une légion de flamands dont les plus célèbres sont Melchior Broederlam, auteur du retable de la chapelle ducale. Jean de Marville, qui travaille aussi à Rouen, Jean le Moiturier, qui sculpte également en Dauphiné, collaborent au portail de la chartreuse de Dijon et aux tombeaux des ducs; enfin Claus Sluter et Claus de Werve, son neveu, sont les auteurs du Puits de Moïse.

Ce fut à la même époque que l'architecture gothique française, lasse de travailler sur les mêmes thèmes emprunta de l'Angleterre les éléments de ce style de décadence si riche et parfois si gracieux qu'on nomme style flamboyant, et un siècle plus tard, lorsqu'on sera lassé aussi des outrances de ce style, on empruntera à un

autre peuple étranger, aux italiens, ce renouveau des formes antiques qu'on nomme la Renaissance.

Au XVI^e^ siècle comme au XII^e^, les français surent faire preuve d'un tempérament personnel dans l'imitation de l'art classique, et égaler cependant la perfection de leurs modèles. Je n'en veux pour preuve que cette œuvre magistrale des débuts de notre Renaissance qui est le tombeau du duc François II de Bretagne et de sa femme, les parents de notre reine Anne de Bretagne, sculpté par le plus grand des maîtres français du temps, Michel Colombe. On l'admire encore dans la cathédrale de Nantes et sa reproduction, qui est ici, me dispense de le commenter.

Mais avant que d'aller chercher des inspirations chez ses voisins, la France leur avait donné à tous des enseignements d'art. Son expansion au XII^e^ et au XIII^e^ siècles avait été, en effet, prodigieuse.

Au XII^e^ siècle déjà, les moines de Cluny avaient porté l'art roman du centre de la France dans tout le nord de l'Espagne et de l'Italie; leur rivaux et successeurs, les moines de Cîteaux, répandirent plus loin encore le style gothique. C'est eux qui l'ont fait pénétrer en Italie, à Fossanova, de 1197 à 1208, en Suède, à Warnhem; dans l'île de Gotland, en Danemark; en Portugal, à Alcobaça. Partout alors les maîtres d'œuvres de la France étaient appelés et ses principaux édifices imités.

La cathédrale de Sienne fut commencée par des moines de Cîteaux dans le style de la Bourgogne.

En Allemagne, au XIII^e^ siècle, une chronique nous

apprend que l'église de Wimpfen fut bâtie à la mode de France, *opere francigeno*, par un maître mandé de Paris.

Peu après, le maître Gérard donna le plan de la cathédrale de Cologne. S'il n'était français, il était élève de maîtres français, car l'édifice est une copie évidente des cathédrales d'Amiens et de Beauvais. Une cathédrale quelque peu antérieure, celle de Bamberg, a des clochers qui sont une copie flagrante de ceux de Laon, et dans les statues de ses portails, le Dr. Weese a reconnu l'imitation non moins évidente de la statuaire de Reims.

En Danemark, la cathédrale de Roeskilde imite de non moins près l'ancienne cathédrale d'Arras.

En Suède, nous savons par une charte authentique que le maître parisien Etienne de Bonneuil fut appelé en 1278 pour construire à l'imitation de Notre Dame de Paris la cathédrale encore existante.

En Hongrie, le maître d'œuvres picard Vilard de Honnecourt nous apprend par les notes de son album qu'il fut appelé pour bâtir des églises vers le milieu du XIII^{e} siècle.

En Angleterre dès la fin du XII^{e} siècle maître Etienne de Sens est mandé à Canterbury pour construire la cathédrale à l'imitation de celle de sa cité natale.

En Espagne, la cathédrale de Tolède, œuvre d'un maître Pierre, français, et la cathédrale de Burgos sont de très proches imitations de celle de Bourges; celle de Léon est du style champenois, avec un porche imité de ceux de Chartres et une statuaire toute française.

Le XIV^e^ siècle continue ces traditions: en 1363, à la cour d'Avignon, l'empereur Charles IV rencontre le maître Mathieu d'Arras et l'emmène à Prague, construire la cathédrale qu'il commence dans un style avignonnais tandis qu'à Milan le parisien Pierre Mignot exécute la meilleure partie de la cathédrale commencée jadis sur les plans de son compatriote Bonaventure.

Mais en ce moment même, la guerre de cent ans ruinait la prospérité intérieure et le prestige extérieur de la France. Elle ne s'est relevée que beaucoup plus tard, mais elle a repris ses traditions glorieuses: Houdon a laissé en Amérique plusieurs de ses plus belles œuvres; il est venu faire les portraits des héros de l'indépendance, Washington et l'amiral Paul Jones; des artistes français sont encore aujourd'hui vos hôtes.

Avant nos désastres du XV^e^ siècle, l'activité artistique de la France avait dépassé les limites de l'Europe. Sans parler de ce maître orfèvre parisien, Pierre Bourchier, que l'ambassadeur de Saint-Louis trouva travaillant à Canton en 1249 pour l'empereur de la Chine, on sait qu'au XII^e^ siècle déjà le royaume de Jérusalem était une colonie surtout française de population, française exclusivement d'art et de langage. Plus tard, le royaume de Chypre, fondé en 1191, lui survécut trois siècles, et c'était une colonie si bien assimilée qu'en 1505 un pélerin normand pouvait écrire de ses habitants: "Ils sont aussi bons français que nous sommes en France."

Dans cette merveilleuse île, les monuments français

des XIII^e^ et XIV^e^ siècles, les cathédrales de Nicosie et de Famagouste, l'abbaye de Lapais, le château de Saint-Hilarion ne diffèrent pas de ceux de la mère patrie et ne leur cèdent pas en beauté.

Quant aux grands châteaux des Croisés de Syrie au XII^e^ et XIII^e^ siècles, comme Margat et le Krak des Chevaliers, ils sont aussi français mais plus puissants encore et plus majestueux que les châteaux de France.

Notre France du temps de Saint-Louis, Mesdames et Messieurs, était un pays encore jeune, plein de vigueur, d'intelligence et d'activité féconde, et l'on peut sans paradoxe le comparer à ce qu'est aujourd'hui l'Amérique.

Non seulement elle couvrait le monde de ses importations et conquérait des colonies, mais elle jouissait à l'intérieur d'une immense prospérité.

L'affranchissement des communes y avait fait fleurir des libertés et des autonomies que nous n'y connaîtrons plus; la Foi y imposait une discipline morale qui s'est aussi perdue; et le développement intérieur du pays n'était pas moins étonnant que son expansion au dehors; partout s'élevaient rapidement ces cathédrales dont les clochers étaient les *skyscrapers* de ces temps-là. En même temps sur tout le territoire mais principalement dans le midi, se bâtissaient des villes neuves ou bastides. Leur plan était souvent d'une rigoureuse symétrie; et souvent elles avaient pour marraines les plus illustres des vieilles villes. Sous ce double rapport, elles rappellent ce qui se fit en Amérique plusieurs siècles après. Cordove, Valence, Vienne, Milan, Flo-

rence, Damiette, Boulogne, Tournai ont donné leurs noms à diverses bastides du XIII^e^ siècle; d'autres, comme Lalinde, Villeneuve-la-Guyard, portent le nom de leur fondateur; d'autres noms, comme Sauveterre ou Villefranche, expriment la sécurité ou la liberté; d'autres bastides se contentent de s'appeler Neuville. Quant à la régularité des plans, ceux qui n'ont pas été défigurés, comme à Montpazier (Dordogne) surpassent en symétrie les plans de New York ou de Pittsburgh.

Dire que la France de Saint-Louis n'était pas sans analogie avec l'Amérique actuelle n'est donc pas une exagération, et nous pouvons nous réunir, Mesdames et Messieurs, pour souhaiter que cette analogie devienne plus complète. Dans les fondations intérieures et dans les colonies de la vieille France, je vous ai dit quelle place l'art occupait, et de quelle valeur était cet art. L'Amérique comprend aujourd'hui la place importante que doit occuper dans l'éducation l'art qui ennoblit la vie. La bibliothèque et les musées de l'Institut Carnegie nous témoignent assez que tel est le sentiment qui règne ici, et un peuple qui possède des statuaires comme un French ou un Saint-Gaudens, des peintres comme Stuart, des architectes comme Sullivan, peut et doit ajouter à ses gloires toutes les splendeurs des arts. [*Applause*]

DUNFERMLINE'S SON

BY

JAMES CURRIE MACBETH

PROVOST OF THE CITY OF DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

SIXTEEN miles as the crow flies to the northwest of Edinburgh, looking from the Castle Rock, on a day when the skies are clear, one can discern on the hillside which slopes to the northern shores of the Firth of Forth, a provincial town, in birth a royal city, Scotland's capital before Edinburgh was, which at once is both the pride and envy of Scotland.

That city, Dunfermline, is not noted because of its extent or population; but it has a historical past which is indissolubly linked with the Scotland of to-day.

There in the palace were born the kings of past centuries; there they ruled, died, and were buried; there in her venerable abbey they worshiped; there, in the eleventh century, the saintly Queen Margaret, by precept and example, at Malcolm Canmore's Tower in Pittencrieff Glen, taught her husband, King Malcolm Canmore, as many another noble wife has in later days, that moral worth and not physical force must ultimately prevail,—that, to paraphrase an ancient Greek author, well fortified is the city whose destinies are

guarded by a wall of noble and honorable men and not merely by a wall of stone.

That Dunfermline was in the past the center of civilization in Scotland is beyond question, and that it is destined, thanks to the princely benefactions of its loyal and generous son, Mr. Carnegie, to be a powerful influence for good, not only in Scotland, but wherever her sons may in years to come be located, admits of no doubt.

There are in the lives of all of us, I know, unseen powers, whose influence it is impossible for others, aye, even for ourselves, to estimate. You, Mr. President, and others here who have not had the privilege of being born in that royal city, can scarcely realize what Dunfermline is to its own children. Besides Mr. Carnegie, there are here to-day some who, like myself, are native born. Let these visualize here and now the venerable abbey, and from its belfry recall the tolling of the curfew bell at eventide, and say if they can do so without emotion, without realizing, notwithstanding all that there is to enthrall and allure in this wonderful modern city of Pittsburgh, that there is, three thousand miles away, a provincial city to which they are bound by ties which can not be broken. My words, I fear, but feebly convey my meaning. But, quoting from memory (and he is present here who penned these words, and will forgive me if I quote inaccurately), I can give you the words of one who is not a mere provincial, as I am, but who, while a native of Dunfermline, is a citizen of the United States,—in truth, of many countries, because

his interests are world-wide. These are the words "What Benares is to the Hindu, what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, what Jerusalem is to the Christian, a this and more Dunfermline is to me." The man wh wrote these words years ago is Mr. Carnegie.

For nearly twenty years I have been closely identified with the civic life of Dunfermline. For four yea I have had the honor and responsibility of being th head of the municipality, the Provost of the city. In vested as I am to-day with these purple and ermin robes and this chain of office, I stand here as the accre ited representative of the council and community o Dunfermline. I value exceedingly the honor of bea ing an address to the Board of Trustees of the Carneg Institute of Pittsburgh on this memorable day in th history of your city.

What Dunfermline owes to Mr. Carnegie is not n special province to deal with on this occasion. Befor however, I present the address, you will perhaps fo give me, Mr. President, if I acknowledge in a senten what Pittsburgh, I am sure, and what Dunfermline know, owes to Mrs. Carnegie. Strong personality Mr. Carnegie is, in whose lips Browning's words, "W fall to rise, are baffled to fight better," are most a posite, he would be the first to acknowledge that h wife's sweet and gracious personality has been a dor nating influence in his life, a power behind the thro I do not know how it is with you in the United Stat but in Scotland the highest honor which a municipal can confer is what is known as the "Freedom of t

City." That honor has been jealously guarded in Mr. Carnegie's native city. When I tell you that the only living Freemen of Dunfermline are Lord Elgin, who is chairman of the Scots Carnegie University Trust; Mr. Carnegie himself; the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Dr. Ross, you will at once realize the truth of what I say. To that list will shortly be added the name of one who is honored and beloved for her own sake by all classes of our community, Mrs. Carnegie. And hers will be the unique honor of being the first woman to be presented with the freedom of that royal city to which, I know, she also is devotedly attached. And now it is my privilege to present an address from the municipality and community of Dunfermline, simple in its language, yet an address which I believe will receive a place of honor within these walls.

These are the words I bear to you to-day:

To the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh:

We, the Provost, Magistrates and Councilors of the City of Dunfermline, assembled in Council on the twenty-fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and seven, desire to address you on the occasion of the dedication of the new buildings about to be added to the Institute.

The purpose of the Institute and the various objects of usefulness to which the buildings are devoted excite our liveliest interest. We have no doubt the whole scheme has been carefully and skilfully planned with a view to the promotion of the highest welfare of the people. We are aware that the services ren-

dered by the Institute have already proved of the greatest va to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, while they have at the sa time been instrumental in adding to the sum of human knowle available to all mankind. We do not doubt that with the quisition of the new buildings the usefulness of the Insti will be greatly enhanced. It is a delight to us to hear that inhabitants of Pittsburgh have given evidence of a warm preciation of the blessings which the Institute is fitted to aff and that all classes in your community, especially the yo make use of the opportunities given for the increase of knowl and for the culture of the mind.

You will, we feel sure, understand the special interest w the inhabitants of Dunfermline take in the dedication pro ings. The founder of your Institute is a native of our city, he has conferred priceless benefactions on the place of his b while not neglecting the claims of the place where he has s his business life. He has thus been the means of linking t burgh and Dunfermline happily together. Our constituent joy the outcome of his liberality in schemes too numero dwell on in this address, and we can not wish you better that the gifts he has bestowed on you, and especially by t of the Institute, may have the like beneficial effects as are experienced by us.

We are greatly gratified that our Provost has been invi one of your guests at the dedication ceremonials. We asked him to accept the invitation with our greatest gooc It gives us great pleasure to commit this address to his k and to ask him to deliver it to you with our most friendly ings.

JAS. CURRIE MACBETH, Prov

WM. SIMPSON, Town Clerk.

[SEAL]

To the care of yourself and your successors in Mr. President, I commit the parchment, illumina

our own city, containing these words of greeting and congratulation, and I thank you all most cordially for your generous and enthusiastic reception of the message committed to my charge. [*Applause*]

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PITTSBURGH AND DUNFERMLINE

BY

DR. JOHN ROSS

As I appear among you as a stranger I feel bound to address you in the usual language of conventional courtesy as ladies and gentlemen, but I hope soon to have your leave to abandon that language and to address you as our good King Edward addresses his nobility as Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousins.

I have come with my colleagues, Provost Macbeth and Mr. Robertson, from Dunfermline in Scotland, and we bring with us the greeting of all the inhabitants of that ancient city. They desire us to assure you of their warm interest in these proceedings, and of their earnest desire that the Institute may be characterized now and always as a source of blessing to all the inhabitants of Pittsburgh. Personally, I have from its earliest beginnings felt charmed by the mission of the Institute. It has seemed to me a splendid bulwark against the material spirit which might possibly have inundated your city had it been wholly and uncontrolledly given over to the great industries from which it derives its fame throughout the world. Such industries demand untiring energy and devotion and those who

are engaged in them, either as employers or employed, are in danger of forgetting the full import of life, and to allow the urgent claims of the body to atrophy the less clamant but higher claims of the mind. You have, in this great building with its multifarious organizations, set up an effectual barrier against the undue encroachment of materialism, and it here stands as an effective announcement that man shall not live by bread alone, and also as an intimation of the submission into which science has brought all material forces.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you why I think I may address you as right trusty and right well-beloved cousins. You know that the ground on which we stand was 150 years ago in possession, but not in the peaceful possession, of the French. It was much coveted by the settlers from Britain, and they were backed by the military forces from that country. Your Franklin and your Washington were young men at the time and eagerly threw themselves into the fray. The king's forces were equally eager and these were composed of men largely from Scotland. Among the officers there were Sir Peter Halket, who had the command of the 44th Regiment of Foot, and his son, James. This Sir Peter was at the time the Provost of Dunfermline, our first citizen, the predecessor in office of my companion, Provost Macbeth, but he left the charge of our municipal affairs and his home, joined General Braddock, and he and his son both fell in the unfortunate and bloody battle which was fought near where we are assembled. The next-door neighbor of Sir Peter Halket

was Colonel John Forbes, the Laird of Pittencrieff, a property the name of which I ask you to remember. Nothing daunted by the fate of his neighbor, he, three years afterward, assumed the command of another expedition to avenge the bloody misfortunes of Braddock and to wrest this territory from the French. I have been reminding our Provost of the different circumstances under which he and his predecessor have traveled between Dunfermline and Pittsburgh and the different errands which brought them hither; one slowly and painfully, with certain hardship and possible death in view,—the other swiftly and luxuriously with no prospect but of friendly greetings and the acquisition of increased vigor of body and mind; one on a mission of death, the other of life, and yet, who can tell how much the pleasures of the one are due to the pains of the other. To return to my narrative, Forbes, by unparalleled exertions and with the assistance of Washington, marched here and captured Fort Du Quesne, from which the French had fled, and in compliment to his friend, that great statesman, the first Pitt, changed the name to Pittsburgh. Pitt, in thanking Forbes for the compliment, well described Pittsburgh as being in the richest and most fertile part of North America. Pitt in saying so had a certain amount of prescience, but little did he know how literally true were the words he was using. Forbes's health was shattered by his exertions, and six months later he died in Philadelphia. Thus it was that Dunfermline's sons won for your fathers and yourselves the territory on

which we stand and gave the name to your city of which you are so proud. Of this John Forbes I wish to say a few further words. His early biography is recorded on a pane of glass in the attic of the Mansion House of Pittencrieff, a name which I have asked you to try and remember. It was scratched, I have no doubt, by his father, and runs "Jo. Forbes, merry little colt." It was this "merry little colt" who had such grim and bloody work to do in founding Pittsburgh and giving it a start in life. About eighty years subsequent to the death of Forbes another "merry little colt" was born in a humble home near to the Mansion House of Pittencrieff, and he was christened as is attested in the baptismal register "Andrew Carnegie." Shortly afterward another was born, named Thomas, and a third, a cousin of the last two, appeared about the same time and was named George Lauder. In process of time, but while they were still boys, all three left Dunfermline and settled in this town. They did not bring with them implements such as were carried by Colonel Forbes, but they brought something more powerful—all of them were provided with brains. I need not tell you how their brains were exercised in the building up of this city; you are Pittsburghers, and you know that to tell the history of your town is largely to tell the history of these three brainy boys. Especially so is this the case as to that merry little colt, Andrew. Intrepid and indefatigable, and an untiring worker, he remained and still remains, and long may he remain, the merry little colt. While other men could let work kill them, he

made fun of it and a source of health as well as of wealth. And now, having reminded you how Dunfermline has given you of her best blood and her best brains, and how she has contributed to the founding, the naming, and the upbuilding of your city, may I not claim leave to let aside all conventional terms and affectionately speak to you in the name of Dunfermline as right trusty and right well-beloved cousins? But, cousins, you have not been ungrateful. We of Dunfermline have not been mere givers of gifts to you. You have returned them manifold. Especially has that merry little colt, Andrew, rendered himself your instrument in redeeming the blood of our Provost and his son and of his progenitor in the ownership of Pittencrieff. He has sent many dollars from Pittsburgh to Dunfermline, but not before passing over them the magician's wand and spiritualizing the cold metal into warm life-blood. I cannot specify all the purposes to which these dollars have been applied and will continue to be by means of a fund which is to provide a constant stream from Pittsburgh to Dunfermline, during many years to come. Suffice it to say that their object is to create in Dunfermline an atmosphere o sweetness and light, and the Provost, Mr. Robertso and myself are officers of the Trust formed for tl purpose. We do not, however, present ourselves to y as finished specimens of Sweetness and Light, b rather as illustrative specimens of the difficulties co-trustees have to encounter in sweetening and lightening the average man of Dunfermline. Wh

wish more pointedly to say is that one asset of the Trust is that estate of Pittencrieff in the Mansion House of which the merry little colt, who afterward became Colonel Forbes, was born, and which was purchased and presented to us in trust for the inhabitants of Dunfermline by that other merry little colt, with dollars earned in Pittsburgh. Cousins, Pittencrieff was purchased with Pittsburgh dollars, but it will never be sold again,—its price will forever be priceless. It is a unique possession, lovely in all respects, and as the home of King Malcolm Canmore and his sainted queen, Margaret, it is enchanted ground to every Scotchman. Thus circles the whirligig of time, and thus the blood and brains we gave for Pittsburgh are being returned to us with interest manifold. Right trusty and right well-beloved cousins, let me tell you that you all owe a duty to pay homage in Pittencrieff. There we have the Tower of King Malcolm to which he brought our patron saint, Queen Margaret, our precursor in the creation of Sweetness and Light. It was she who taught our king to read and our people to worship; it was she who introduced the love of learning and the love of truth; it was within a few paces of her tomb where the hero of to-day's proceedings was cradled, and it requires little imagination to see the close connection between King Malcolm's Tower and the Carnegie Institute. Right trusty and right well-beloved cousins, let me repeat our affectionate greetings, let me also enjoin on you to foster the alliance formed between us in blood and brains, by visiting your relatives

in Dunfermline. If, on your arrival, you see no known faces you will only have to give the password "Pittsburgh" and you will have a friend in every man and woman you meet. Be sure to announce yourselves at the office of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees. You will be shown how we are continuing the sacred work of our sainted Margaret, and how especially we are caring for the bodies and minds of every child of the community through many beneficent agencies, how we are anxious that all of these children physically and mentally should, when grown up, bear the Dunfermline mark of honor in uprightness of character and wisdom of conduct. We shall esteem your friendship, we shall be stimulated by your criticism, and you and we shall, on comparing the work of your Institute with the work of our Trust, find that we are seeking the same ends, the good of man and the glory of God. [*Applause*]

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

BY

SIR WILLIAM HENRY PREECE, K.C.B., F.R.S.

THE term Science implies knowledge of the facts and laws of Nature. Engineering is the practical application of these laws to the wants, safety, and comforts of man.

The broad divisions of science are well indicated by the various departments of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, while the similar subdivisions of engineering are shown by the numerous associations which exist for the consideration of its well developed branches.

Matter is that which occupies space and possesses weight and inertia. Energy is that which is capable of doing work upon matter: forcing it to move against resistance.

The conservation of matter and of energy are the two greatest generalizations of modern days, for they imply that the quantity of each in the universe is fixed for ever and that neither is capable of being created or of being destroyed. Each can be changed only from one form to another.

The doctrine of everlasting existence is proclaimed by these great laws of nature.

We have recently learned much of the structure and mechanics of matter. The reign of the atom as the minutest particle of matter has ceased. The corpuscle or "electron," infinitely smaller, reigns in its place. Radium and its disintegration, together with those remarkable rays of Röntgen, which enable us to see our own bones, add to our marvels.

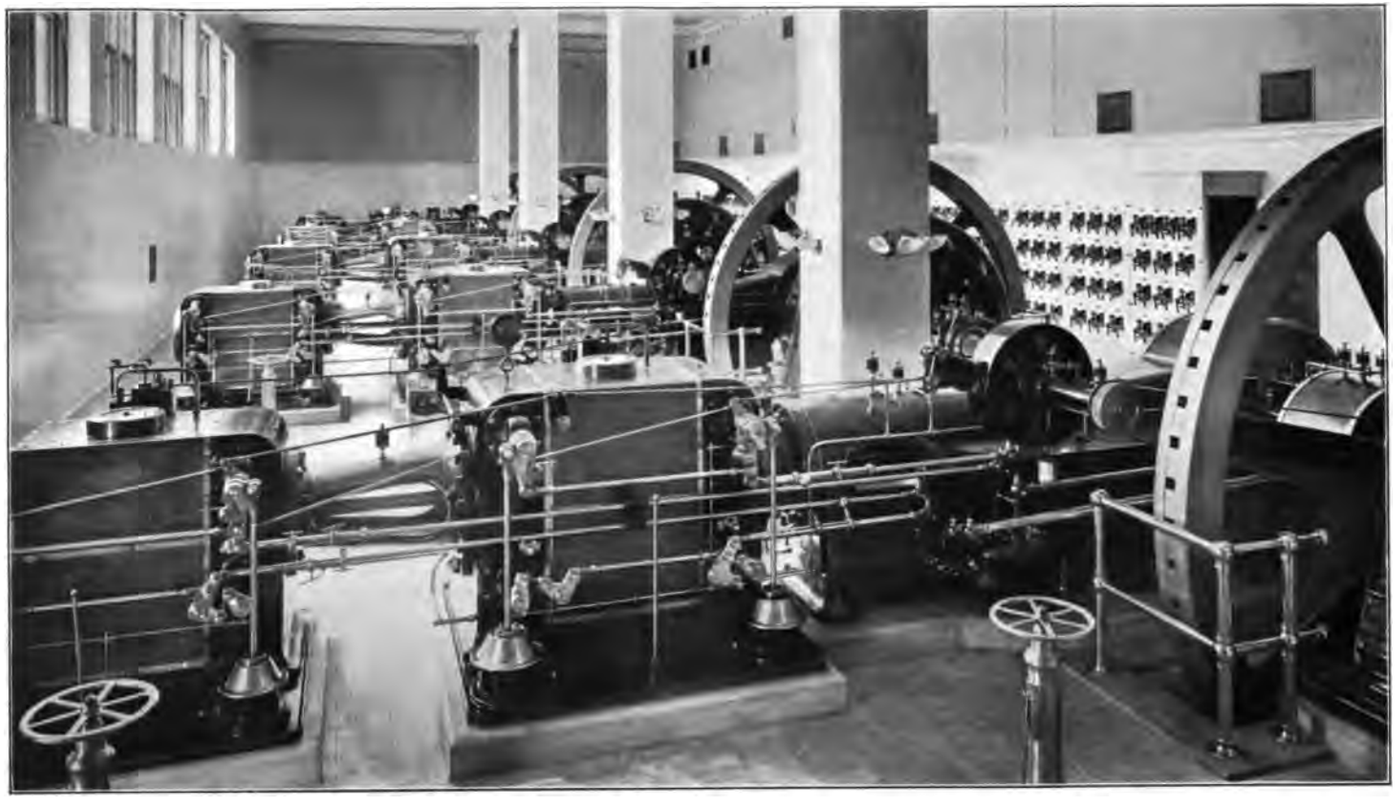
Why did science lie smoldering for sixty centuries ere Galileo and Newton defined the laws that determine the motion of matter, and that control the stately march of the bright orbs of heaven? Why did it only in the nineteenth century burst into a flame glowing with greater brilliancy every year? We now see the invisible, we hear the inaudible, we annihilate space, we transmit the human voice across great continents, and we render transparent the opaque. The dreams of the philosopher, the visions of the poet are now the illustrative facts of the professor.

The simple answer to the question is: it is the result of the unshackling of the mind from the thraldom of ignorance, and the freedom of intellectual intercourse between all civilized people. Science now knows no nationality; it is independent of language; it is the property of the whole world.

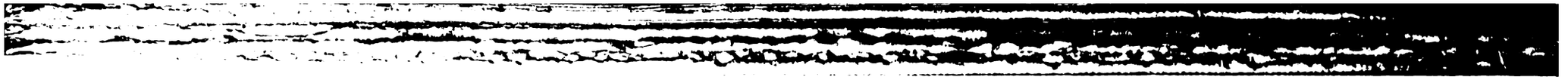
What has led to this emancipation?

First. The cessation of Church domination led in Great Britain by Wycliff and Wesley.

Secondly. The decay of the old abstract philosophy which kept civilization in a fog for centuries and the growth of modern, organized common sense.



Engine Room



Thirdly. The freedom of speech and the right of self-government.

Fourthly. The growth of education, a free press, and pure literature.

The self-consciousness of man has been elevated and he has learnt to observe, to think, to reason, and to retain.

Thus political and mental freedom aided by clear thought and true reason have unfolded nature's laws, and the engineer has applied them to expedite transport, to facilitate communication, to eliminate time and to annihilate space.

The history of engineering did not lag so much as that of science.

Tubal Cain, before the flood, was, according to the authorized version, "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," but according to the revised version, "the forger of every cutting instrument of brass."

The ancient Egyptians over 5000 years ago, reared the noble Pyramids that still tower above the Nile. The seven wonders of the old world were:

1. The Egyptian Pyramids at Gizeh.
2. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus.
3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
4. The Walls and Gardens of Babylon.
5. The Colossus of Rhodes.
6. The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
7. The Pharos at Alexandria.

Five of these wonders appertain to engineering and two to Art. The Pyramids alone remain, while rem-

nants of the Mausoleum and the Temple of Diana are found in the British Museum.

Moses was the greatest sanitary engineer that the world has ever known. Archimedes flourished before the Christian era, and the works of the Romans are still plentiful in Great Britain. The Parthenon of Athens remains an object of wonder and delight. The track of the conqueror in all ages and countries has been marked by the construction of roads for the conveyance of food, and the purposes of trade and commerce—the engineer has always been in evidence.

No marked or great progress occurred until Watt introduced his steam engine in 1769—which was not matured until early in the nineteenth century—since when textile works, steel, steamships, railways, telegraphs, telephones, photography, etc., have revolutionized the world—not in all cases for the better—autocracy and armed forces still exist as menaces to the weak and costliness to the strong. The engineer has still to apply his knowledge of nature's laws to the destruction of human life with the greatest rapidity, and at the greatest distance. War still rumbles in the air though doubtless its amenities have been softened and its prevalence diminished by the handiwork of the engineer.

This is accomplished by facilitating rapid communication and thus checking misleading conclusions from imperfect information. The defects of language, false reports and the errors of translation are answerable for half the political troubles of the world.

On the other hand the engineer is a great benefactor to his race, for he has facilitated and economized the transport of raw material and of food supplies. Indeed, the railroad and the steamship render famines practically impossible. The recent so-called famine in India was not due to the want of food, but to the want of money to buy food. Many who died were too proud to beg or too bigoted to accept aid from Christians. They preferred to die rather than acknowledge their distress.

No one can deny that the engineer has improved the condition of life in the civilized world, the mean duration of life has increased, and David's limit has been raised. In my own experience, we in London have reduced our death rate from twenty-four in a thousand to seventeen. Even life itself is forced to help man. The biologist finds the germ of disease in bacilli and the engineer utilizes feeding bacteria to purify his sewage. Thus life itself is made to minister to the service of man. His works are tending much to hasten the advent of peace on earth and of good-will among the nations.

The engineer has become the necessity of the age. Hitherto his education has been self-acquired. Invention will probably continue to be the result of individual private inquiry, but the great majority of the active workers in the field must be educated in their science and trained in their art. This is the function of technology. Technical education is that mode of mental training which prepares the brain to assist the

hand. Craft—the art of doing—is vastly assisted by the exercise of thought and judgment. The "reason-why" of every tool and every operation is the science of the industry. Thus technology is the application of science to industrial processes.

Germany in very early days grasped the necessity for technical education, and the United States very speedily followed her example; Great Britain is a bad third. The fashion in Great Britain is to devote wealth to hospitals, churches, public gardens, and art galleries. It is difficult to get bequests for technology from private individuals. This is especially the case in London. There is great want of patriotism there. It is a city of temporary rest, where all nationalities come, flourish, and retire to their countries or to their towns to enjoy their wealth. Those who are inclined to leave money do so for the local wants of their native places and not for the scene of their success. It is different in America. We are now taking part in the more common sense method.

Next to Watt, probably our most inventive engineer was Bessemer. Here in America counties and towns are named after him. His name is scarcely known in England outside the iron and steel industries. In Pittsburgh it is a household word. We are only now trying to perpetuate his name, by fitting up Memorial Metallurgical Laboratories in London, Birmingham, Newcastle, Sheffield, and other places. The response to our appeal has been disappointing. We hope to make the scheme international by establishing

graduate scholarships in Metallurgy which shall be changeable so that graduates of London shall go to Pittsburgh for their practical course, and graduates of Pittsburgh shall come to England or to one of the British colonies for their practical training.

It is a bold idea and would speedily be realized if the American spirit so fully developed by your Carnegies, Armours, and Rockefellers were the fashion at home. At present we can boast of only one educational benefactor—Cecil Rhodes—but a handsome contribution was bequeathed by Alfred Beit for technological purposes in London. London as a whole comes off badly. We have to be satisfied with a portion of the taxes on whisky and beer, but even that source is on the downward slope, owing to the very remarkable and satisfactory growth of temperance.

I have come over here to learn a lesson from the example of Pittsburgh, and I am anxious to see how you have dealt with the relative values of buildings, equipment, teachers, pensions of technological colleges.

Our experience in England is that too much money is spent on buildings, too little on equipment, the endowment for teachers is in all cases inadequate, and no provision is made for the retirement of the teacher when played out. The whole spirit and essence of a school is to be found in the occupants of the chairs. The professors must be kept in touch with their profession so as to be maintained in the advances that are so rapidly occurring in all branches of engineering. They must, therefore, be masters not only of the practical,

but of the scientific side also, and to induce them t give their whole heart to the work they must see befor them the prospect of an adequate retirement allowance The Civil Service of Great Britain is manned by th pick of the country. Able men are willing to act fo salaries that are paltry when compared with those giver by private enterprise, but their promotion in the Civi Service is sure, their pay is known, and they can retire at sixty, and must retire at sixty-five, with a pension two-thirds of their full pay if they have served forty years, or a less sum if they have served a less number of years; the number of years of service being divided by sixty to give the ratio. This inducement is a great force in determining the selection of that service. We want some such system in our education systems all over the world to attract the men we want and the only men who are competent to teach. The ideal teacher, like a poet, is born, not made. He must have enthusiasm in his work and be able to enthuse those he teaches. His selection is, therefore, a very responsible business, and one requiring much tact.

I am also anxious to learn how you deal with foremen and workmen, apart from the usual class of graduates who are preparing for the positions of supervisors and masters. The latter follow the regular curriculum, which generally means a continuous four years' course, but the former demand special treatment.

The chief function of the education they require is not so much to impart up-to-date knowledge as to dispel their acquired ignorance. The almost irrepressible

dominion of evil seems to facilitate the retention of ignorance. The great resistance to progress is the determination to remain ignorant. I have found it most beneficial to encourage in every form self-education, and to place at the disposal of all inquisitive workmen works of reference, apparatus for examination, experiment and test. A fact acquired by experiment or observation makes a lasting and indelible impression on the workman's mind. Evening classes in England are for this reason a great success. Self-acquired knowledge of facts has a very beneficial influence, and lends much pleasure to these meetings.

America, like Great Britain, owes much to the self-educated enthusiast. The great iron industry of Pennsylvania, like that of Shropshire, owes much to Parker of Coalbrookdale, who, with Rutter in 1720, built the first furnace for making pig iron at a village which they christened Coalbrookdale. There are several places named after Parker, Parkersburgh, Parker's Landing, etc.

We at home have a self-educated genius, Tom Parker, of Wolverhampton, who commenced life as a foundry boy in Walbrookdale. He revolutionized the dynamo, invented the modern electrical production of phosphorus, and has now extracted the smoke ingredients from coal and converted them into profitable spirits, oils, and pitch.

Bituminous coal becomes "Coalite," a smokeless steam fuel. He has thus developed an oil-spring on the surface of the earth.

The good old practice of apprenticeship for seven years has virtually ceased in England. Boys came from home to the bench and worked up to the top round of their ladder. No finer mechanics could be found in the world than the departed British millwrights, but they have gone with the Tory and the Whig. It was their only education, but they were the builders of the trade of Great Britain. Schools and colleges have superseded apprenticeship to the detriment of craftsmanship, but to the advantage of mental capacity, experienced management, and commercial knowledge.

The industrious, thoughtful, judicious workman, with true technical training and clearsightedness, has his fortune in his hands and the world at his feet. The student of to-day commences life with more scientific knowledge than Watt, Stephenson, Fulton, or Eads ever possessed. The world is his stage and his success in it depends entirely on himself. The academical, mathematical monist is an interesting fossil. The scientific engineer is the great civilizer. He has constructed the swift floating palace. He has pierced the Isthmus of Suez, and he will soon pierce that of Panama. His nerves of communication rest in the deep unfathomed caves of ocean, or wend their undulating flight among the gulls and albatrosses in the blue empyrean.

We in England do not approve of degrees of engineering being given by our Universities. They imply experience which no university can give. The Insti-

tution of Civil Engineers in Great Britain is alone in that country competent to certify to the practical qualification of a civil engineer. Admission to that body is dependent on practice. Excellent systems of examination by papers and theses safeguard the qualification of its members. Degrees of Science are of a different class. They imply advanced education. We welcome such degrees and allow them to waive preliminary admissive examinations, but their possession does not make an engineer. The diploma of membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers is difficult to obtain, and its possession is a standard of value.

It seems ungenerous to say one word in opposition, but when we contemplate such disasters as the destruction of San Francisco, the blow-up of the *Jena* in Toulon, the loss of the *Berlin* at the Hook of Holland, the dreadful floods that have devastated Pittsburgh, we must feel that, however much we engineers may boast of our knowledge of nature's laws, we are impotent when nature proclaims her power in the abrupt earthquake, the furious tempest, the irresistible cloudburst, and the invisible operations of molecular energy.

It is something to have lived through the latter half of the last century, and more to have taken part in the pioneering of some of the great advances made. I was born when the rushlight was in use, where gas had not penetrated; when the fowling-piece was fired by flint and steel; where steam railways were unknown; where the four-horse mail-coach brought the letters, and the penny post had yet to come.

I have seen science, engineering and education grow up with such rapidity that it is well-nigh impossible to remember what has happened.

I am glad to have been able to visit America for the fourth time and to see with my own eyes the giant strides she is making, by the aid of her patriotic and successful men of wealth, to solve the great question of cementing the connection between science and engineering. I am an old hand in technical education, for I have been actively engaged in teaching, promoting, and directing it since 1867, when I held the first chair in Electrical Engineering in the Hartley College, Southampton. I think this was the first of its kind in Great Britain.

I congratulate Pittsburgh on having in their midst a nature's gentleman who has solved the difficult question, "What can I do with my wealth so as to distribute the greatest good to the greatest number?" [*Great applause*]

Hall of Architecture

DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLE IN GERMANY

BY

E. VON IHNE

It is with great diffidence that I venture to lay before you some views of my own on the modern development of architecture in Germany, feeling that as it is not possible to give a comprehensive survey of the domain in question I must be content to submit to you my conclusions without enabling you to judge whether they are sufficiently supported by facts. I am encouraged, however, by the belief that it may be of interest to hear upon this subject the opinions, not of an art historian but of an architect, who has himself passed through some of the phases of modern architecture, and who has felt the influences that have led to many of its changes.

Now the future of architecture as a fine art is inseparably bound up with the vexed question of architectural style, and with regard to the development of style a review of what the past century has produced would not at the first glance seem to encourage a very bright outlook for the future. There is no doubt that much of the best artistic power of the nineteenth century was wasted in fruitless search for a style in architecture and the industrial arts adapted to the age. Though the great inventions of that century brought

about a more rapid and frequent interchange of thought between nations than was ever possible before, we have seen in our own time as a consequence of these fruitless endeavors a greater diversity in the architectural aspect of Europe than there was at the close of the eighteenth century. No one country has been able to establish an acknowledged supremacy in architecture, as when France at the commencement of the Gothic period, Italy during the Renaissance, and France again in the eighteenth century, took the lead and was more or less closely followed by the rest of Europe; nor does any such supremacy seem to be in prospect at present.

It seems strange indeed that a century which has contributed more than any other in the world's history to the advancement of science, and which has been so fruitful in inventions that have immeasurably increased the wealth and power of mankind, should have been stricken with barrenness in this one domain of architectural inventiveness. We architects are accustomed to be asked reproachfully why our age has produced no style of its own, as former periods have done, and we are often told that our art has fallen from its high estate and that the best among us have sunk to the part of more or less conscientious copyists. In my opinion this reproach is unjust, and the chaotic state of modern architecture may be accounted for without assuming that our architects have been lacking in the inventive qualities possessed in former times. The unsatisfactory state of things in the nineteenth century

has been brought about by two causes. First, by the destruction of an ancient society and an old accumulation of wealth by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, and, secondly, by the sudden growth of a new society and new wealth acquired for the world by the introduction of steam-power and the inventions which followed in the wake of this great innovation bringing about a sudden demand after a long standstill—a demand to which the artistic inventiveness of no age would probably have been equal.

A great break in the development of art followed the French Revolution and the resulting ruinous wars. Both the population and the resources of European countries were so reduced that building enterprise was for a long time crippled, and the position of the privileged classes was destroyed or greatly weakened.

The experienced and fastidious patrons of art being no longer able to give employment, the standard of excellence in artistic work was necessarily lowered and the number of artists and craftsmen was reduced corresponding to the lesser demand, so that a great amount of technical and artistic skill acquired in the course of many generations and handed down from father to son and from master to pupil was lost to mankind.

For a considerable time the Greek revival, which had been brought about by Stuart's work on Athens, prevailed both in north and in south Germany, its most famous representatives being Schinkel in Berlin and Klenze in Munich, but during this period the transformation of society was progressing, and when, after

the lapse of half a century wealth once more began to be accumulated, it was in the hands of new men, and the connection with the artistic past had been so completely severed that it seemed no more difficult or inappropriate to build in one historical style than in another, and thus we see attempts in almost every style from the Gothic to that of the Eighteenth Century following each other in a succession too rapid to allow of architects or craftsmen acquiring any satisfactory degree of proficiency. Perhaps the impartiality with which different styles were regarded during the latter half of the century was partly due, especially in Germany, to the influence of the newly founded schools of architecture, and to the scientifically impartial treatment of different periods by art historians. However in spite of its architectural errors and shortcomings, for which the course of historical events must be made responsible, it would be a mistake to suppose that during the nineteenth century there was no progress in architectural style.

Within the last twenty years the study of style by architects has been very much more profound than was the case with former eclectic masters, and the skill of craftsmen and their knowledge of ancient methods of workmanship has been wonderfully perfected. Great influence has been exercised by Semper's book on Style in the Technical Arts, and by his own work as an example.

But, above all, general interest in architecture has been awakened, and the artistic education of the pub-

has been much advanced by the study of art collections and by travel. It is well to remember that art is not produced by the artist alone, but that the public has a large share in artistic progress, and that the quality of the architect's work must greatly depend on the artistic judgment and appreciation of his client. As it was the ruin of the more cultivated and artistically appreciative classes that brought about the decline of art in the first half of the nineteenth century, it has also been the gradual ripening of the public judgment that has produced a marked progress in our own time. One may say that during the nineteenth century *a competition of styles* has been carried on in Europe, a most costly competition, in which, not drawings and models, but real buildings were submitted to the public. This competition has not yet come to a close, but many of the styles that have competed may be said to have been thrown out, so that the choice seems now to be fortunately limited to few. Speaking of my own country, I may say that in bringing about this result the practical common sense of the public has been chiefly instrumental. There was a time when Gothic competed on equal terms with the style derived from classical architecture, but the domain of Gothic seems now to be limited to ecclesiastical art where ancient forms do not clash with modern requirements, and even here it seems doubtful whether Gothic will long retain its predominance with us, at any rate, for Protestant churches. The classical architecture derived from the temples of ancient Greece represented the admirable

and refined solution of comparatively simple architec tural problems in a southern clime. But this architec ture which was practised in Berlin and Munich fo nearly two thirds of the nineteenth century was even tually found to be not sufficiently adaptable to th needs of our time without losing its best and most cha acteristic qualities.

Travels in Italy, which were long considered to b the most essential part of a modern architect's artist education, had led to great admiration for the Italia especially the Florentine Renaissance of the fifteen and sixteenth centuries, but it was ultimately felt b a majority of architects that the Italian masterpiec most admired owed their most characteristic qualitie especially the bold and happy contrasts of wall a windows, to conditions of life and climate that are n to be found in our country.

After the establishment of German unity the sty of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in G many was taken up with great enthusiasm, first Munich and south Germany, and then by the north, the hope of developing a peculiarly national style architecture. In its application, however, the Gerr Renaissance presented the same difficulties as the cla ical style, though in a lesser degree. Low stor small windows, high-pitched roofs over narrow bu ings, cramped and inconvenient staircases are cha teristic of the period, and when these characteri features were removed by improvement, the buildi thus modified acquired a general aspect very much

proaching eighteenth century work, from which they remained distinguished chiefly by moldings and by ornament. Thus it happened that many architects of note gradually drifted into the style of the early eighteenth century, and it came to be widely understood that our forefathers had already done much of the work which we should have to do in adapting the German Renaissance to our wants, especially with regard to the ample provision of light and air; but not less in enlarging the scale of architecture, which during the medieval and the Renaissance period had been greatly dependent on the narrow streets and small open spaces of our ancient walled cities. Especially within the last ten years has there been a decided move in this direction.

In Munich many of the works of Thieroch, Seidel, Hocheder, the later works of Hofman, the City Architect of Berlin, of Messel and of Kayser and von Grossheim, as well as my own buildings, may be quoted as being based on this period of historical architecture.

At the same time there is a decidedly increasing leaning toward simplicity, and a tendency to avoid meaningless decoration and superfluous ornament, which correspond to a growing fastidiousness of taste in the educated classes. If these lines are followed for a considerable time, which I think will be the case, and, if architects continue to aim at change only in the interest of progress and not for the sake of novelty, it may be hoped that a style suitable for and peculiar to our time, though not necessarily surprisingly novel, may be de-

veloped as from the fifteenth century to the eighteent
one style was evolved out of another, in the same mar
ner in which modern languages have been constantl
changing even since the period of what is termed the
classical literature. But there is a group of moder
architects chiefly in Germany, in Belgium, in Austri
and of late years also in Italy, to whom this system c
evolution seems too slow, and who have been strivin
voluntarily to create or to *force* a new style. Tw
means are employed for this purpose. Ancient el
ments of architecture are to be given up as too rigi
to admit of progress and an entirely new system
ornament is to be introduced. Now I object to bo
these methods. I can not bring myself to believe th
one generation or even one century will be able to i
vent a substitute for the orders of architecture, whi
have been modified and perfected through so ma
ages, though, of course, they may be capable of st
further modifications; and though I believe that ne
life may be instilled into ornament by the introducti
of new subject-matter, I do not think that a system
ornament of such meager invention and such barba
crudeness as is presented by the innovators, can for a
length of time satisfy the cravings of the mind whi
sees in ornament one of the essential elements of arc
tectural beauty. I feel sure, however, that among t
advocates of this new style, or "Jugendstil," there a
many architects of considerable talent, though of m
taken aims, among a host of ungifted imitators, who a
working only for sensational effect, and I hope and l

lieve that the former will gradually throw off many of their eccentricities and become less radical in their wish for novelty at any price.

Now, apart from architectural detail and from ornament, the work of the new art group most frequently shows more resemblance to the work of the eighteenth century, which is everywhere gaining ground, than to any other historical period, and there is, therefore, a probability that the different currents of modern architecture in my country will eventually unite in one common channel.

In Prussia where the greatest patron of architecture is the State, the style of public buildings has been much influenced and will I hope continue to be influenced in the same direction by the great interest which our Emperor takes in architecture. Though his Majesty has so much understanding and love for earlier styles that he has caused the Gothic castle of Hoh-Königsburg in Alsace to be restored by Ebhard in a most conscientious and scholarly manner, he has early discerned that for the healthy development of style it is most essential that the efforts of architects should be as much as possible concentrated toward the same aim.

It is in fact through such concentration of effort, supported by stability of taste in the building public, that the styles of the past were formed. In Berlin the style of the commencement of the eighteenth century represents with us the period of the foundation of the Prussian monarchy, and the adoption of this style as a starting-point for our modern architecture connects the

present with our most glorious architectural period, that of our greatest architect, Schlüter, and thus may contribute to give the city a unity of style which has long been, alas, conspicuously absent.

At the commencement of his reign his Majesty decided that the buildings to be newly erected in Berlin for the Crown and for the State should be designed in a style harmonizing with the noble architecture of the Royal Palace and of the Arsenal. Among the first were works of my own—the new Throne Room in the Palace (der Weisse Saal), the Royal stables (Marstall) and the Museum for Painting and Sculpture called Kaiser Friedrich Museum, in memory of our beloved Emperor Frederick. The new cathedral for Berlin was built by Raschdorff in a classical style from designs which had already been submitted to the Emperor Frederick, and to which our emperor considered it a filial duty to adhere. At present his Majesty is following with the keenest artistic interest the work at our new State Library, which I am myself building, and which will be one of the most important in the world.

Not only the designs for these buildings, but all those of great importance for all departments of the State, are now regularly submitted for his Majesty's approval, and are influenced by his wishes. Continuity of effort I believe to be the principal condition of progress in architecture, and I consider my country to be most particularly fortunate in possessing at this critical period a far-seeing patron of art so powerful as to insure steadi-

ness of purpose so far as monumental architecture is concerned. It is therefore a hopeful view which I take of the future development of German architecture, and there can be no doubt that in Germany the misfortunes which caused artistic decline in the nineteenth century had a more disastrous effect than in any other country, for none had suffered so severely from the great European wars. In England and France political unity has brought about greater artistic unity. Still, so far as I am able to judge, the development of style in both countries has been following lines almost parallel to our own, the result of a century's trial given to different styles being a decided leaning toward the classical architecture of the eighteenth century, based as with us on a more complete understanding of that style, and therefore on a greater mastery with the possibility of greater freedom of treatment than ever nineteenth century architects attained when attempting to work in the style of a former period.

I may sum up my argument by saying that in my opinion there has been in the history of architecture a progressive though sometimes interrupted development of style as an expression of the architectural requirements of society from the fifteenth century up to the nineteenth, and that in order to progress still further we must start from the advanced point which had been reached before the continuity of progress was interrupted. Yet, if we would not stand still, we must constantly work at the adaptation of old means to new wants which have arisen and are arising in our time.

In domestic architecture much has been done in this respect, especially in England, and of late years in Germany. But in no country is progress more likely to be brought about in this manner than in the United States, where architects have already shown themselves well able to grapple with new architectural problems arising from new requirements, as in your admirable libraries, or from new methods of construction, as in your giant commercial buildings; and where the opportunities offered to architects are more frequent and the means at their disposal greater than in any other country or age. The advancement of art has always been promoted by the peaceful rivalry of nations, and I therefore feel sure that the art of European countries can only gain by our finding, as we certainly shall, in the United States of America, a competitor as formidable in the domain of art as in commerce and in industry. [*Applause*]

THE SOLUTION OF A GREAT SCIENTIFIC DIFFICULTY

BY

SIR ROBERT S. BALL

A HIGH honor has been paid to me by the committee of the Carnegie Institute. The request has been made that I shall take a part in the interesting ceremonies in which we have been engaged this week. In response to this request I am here to give a brief address on a subject which has recently engaged very much attention. It relates to the removal of a great scientific difficulty.

The difficulty may be succinctly stated as follows:

A study of terrestrial phenomena shows that the antiquity of the sun appears to be very much greater than would be compatible with the supposition that its heat was derived only from contraction on the principles of Helmholtz.

We shall first consider how far the theory of Helmholtz affords an adequate explanation of the sustenance of the solar heat. The theory of Helmholtz suggests that the heat of the sun is continually replenished by its contraction. I need not go into the details of the experimental investigation of the present amount of solar radiation; suffice it to say, that, according to the determination of Scheiner, which is apparently the

best attainable result, we may make the following statement:—

At a point in open space distant from the sun by the earth's mean distance, one square foot exposed perpendicularly to the solar radiation would receive in one minute enough solar heat to raise one pound of water 14° Fahrenheit.

The unit of heat we employ in these investigations is the quantity of heat which would be given out in the combustion of a globe of ordinary coal as heavy as the sun. We assume that this coal is supplied with sufficient oxygen for perfect combustion. To sustain the radiation of the sun at its present rate by the combustion of coal, a quantity of coal would have to be consumed which would correspond to one unit every 2800 years. We are, therefore, to remember that a globe of coal as heavy as the sun, if burned continuously and uniformly, so that it should be all reduced to ashes in 2800 years, would, during that time, give out just as much heat as the sun, radiating at its present rate, would give in the same time.

This statement at least demonstrates that combustion cannot be the cause of the sustenance of solar heat. We know that the sun has been shining as warmly and brightly as it does at present for many thousands or millions of years. As 2800 years would be the utmost limit to the time during which a sun which depended only on combustion of ordinary fuel could give out heat, we must look to some agent much more powerful than combustion for the sustenance of solar heat.

For the purpose of our illustration we shall suppose that a pound weight of the sun was to be dragged to infinity against the attraction of the sun. This attraction is very considerable. A pound weight on the surface of the sun would weigh about twenty-six times as much as a pound does on the surface of the earth. A pound weight on a spring balance would, of course, on the earth be indicated as one pound. If, however, weight and balance were straightway carried to the sun, the balance would then show twenty-six pounds, though there was no alteration in the mass it carried. To move this body a foot from the sun would therefore require twenty-six foot-pounds of work, and to move it two feet would require fifty-two units of work. The task of pulling the pound weight away to infinity would be an onerous one. The attraction of the sun would not appreciably diminish for miles and thousands of miles, but at last it would be found that the weight instead of being twenty-six pounds was only twenty-five pounds, and then twenty-four pounds, and as the body got further away from the sun's surface the attraction would lessen continually, when the body was distant from the sun's center about five times the sun's radius, the apparent weight would be reduced to about one pound; when it was distant ten times the sun's radius the apparent weight would be reduced to a quarter of a pound; and in like manner the force necessary to drag the weight away from the sun would gradually lessen until it at last became imperceptible.

The quantity of energy thus employed in pulling

the body away from the sun can be expressed as a certain number of foot-pounds. We might imagine the work to be done by a steam-engine, in which case a certain quantity of fuel would have to be consumed. We can thus conceive that the energy of a certain amount of coal would be measured by its capability for the task of removing a pound weight from the surface of the sun and taking it off to infinity.

The following is the method by which we can ascertain what that amount of coal would be. We know the speed that would be acquired by an object let fall from infinity and traveling direct to the sun. This is much the same speed as that which a comet would acquire when, in being drawn in from an indefinitely great distance, it wheeled round the sun, grazing the sun, though not exactly falling into it. The speed ultimately attained by the comet is about 390 miles a second. This will give a sufficiently close determination of the speed with which the pound weight, if let fall from infinity, would arrive at the sun's surface. It is an elementary principle of dynamics that the energy which the stone would have when it reached the sun's surface would be precisely equal to all the work that was required in dragging it away therefrom. If, therefore, we can find the energy with which the stone would return to the surface of the sun, we have the measure of the energy that would be necessary to withdraw it to infinity.

We know that a stone, or any other object which travels at the rate of five miles a second, will possess in

virtue of that velocity an energy equal to that which is produced by the combustion of an equal weight of coal. We also know that the energy is proportional to the square of the velocity, so that a stone which falls with a velocity of 390 miles a second, and which has seventy-eight times the velocity which we have just considered, will have in virtue of that velocity as much energy as could be produced by the combustion of 6000 pounds of coal. Here, then, we have an indication of the quantity of potential energy possessed by the sun when its materials were in a widely expanded nebula. To restore the sun to its original condition of a nebula at an extremely great distance would require for each pound of solar matter as much energy as would be yielded by the combustion of tons of coal. Hence, we need not feel surprised at the statement that in the process of its contraction from infinity to its present bulk the sun has yielded 3400 times as much heat as could be produced by the combustion of a globe of coal the same weight as the sun. This figure, 3400, is no doubt not exactly that which was deduced from the actual illustration, but it is the correct result after various points now overlooked have been attended to.

Our first consideration at such a statement is one of amazement. It is truly astonishing that a mere redistribution of the materials of the sun into the form of a very diffuse nebula should absorb so much heat. In this we have taken no account of the temperature of the sun. That is obviously of trifling moment in consideration of the solar heat assets. The sun could be warmed

from the cold of absolute space up to its present temperature by the combustion of a quantity of coal which would probably be far less than its present weight, so that a single one of the coal units would be more than sufficient to account for the temperature of the sun, if that was all that was involved. What we have now seen is that literally thousands of these units are concerned when we are estimating the quantity of heat given out in the course of the contraction from the nebula.

We have seen that one of our coal units will supply the sun's heat for 2800 years. We have also seen that the whole amount of contraction will produce 3400 coal units. If we multiply them together we get the disappointingly small product, 9,520,000. This tells us that if Helmholtz's theory of the source of the sun's heat were true, the sun cannot have gone on radiating with its present intensity for as long, let us say, as ten million years. This result is distinctly disconcerting to one who expects to find in Helmholtz's theory an adequate explanation of the sustentation of sun-heat. Even making every allowance for errors, we must conclude that if these figures are correct the sun's radiation could not have warmed the earth for such immensely greater periods of time as those which are demanded by the undoubted evidence of geology, as is so ably shown in Professor Patterson's most valuable work.

Compare also the figures which resulted from Professor John Joly's investigation of the antiquity of the

earth as deduced from the salt of the sea. He showed that a period of nearly a hundred million years would be necessary for the transformation of the sea from fresh-water to salt-water. Now this period is ten times as long as the total period during which the sun could have been shining, if the Helmholtzian view were correct.

The difficulty which has here been stated can be removed only in one way. There must be some source of energy in the sun beside that arising from contraction; and, indeed, much larger than that due to contraction. Until this main source of energy can be pointed out the physics of the solar system lie under reproach.

Happily, we now see a way out of the difficulty. The discoveries of corpuscular motion by Professor J. J. Thomson have revealed to us movements of matter with velocities enormously transcending those with which astronomy has made us acquainted. Dr. W. E. Wilson has pointed out how a very small percentage of radium in the sun would account for the sustentation of its heat, and the Hon. R. Strutt has shown how the minute quantity of radium in the granites of the earth would enormously slow down its rate of cooling. The terrestrial indications of actual matter moving with the velocity of light have been paralleled and illustrated in a striking manner by the astronomical fact that the nebula in Nova Persei seemed also animated with a velocity of the same order.

That the nebula from which the solar system originated contained particles moving with velocities 500

times as great as that of the swiftest comet, will now be admitted. That an enormous supply of energy would be provided by even a very small quantity of matter so moving must be admitted. It is to be remembered that a mass of one pound moving with the velocity of light would possess in virtue of that velocity as much energy as could be produced by the combustion of half a million tons of coal.

Thus the discovery of radium and of the wonderful phenomena associated therewith, has provided an escape from one of the gravest difficulties in science. [*Applause*]

THE GERMAN MILITARY CONSTITUTION

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
ALFRED VON LOEWENFELD

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the first list of the invited guests which was kindly sent to us by the Board of Trustees was written under my name, "The only soldier." I am sure many of the illustrious participators in to-day's ceremony will have thought in reading this remark, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" and will have taken it as a new proof of the empire of militarism in Germany. I also may reply, "Mars Musis Amicus," for an officer, like every other well educated man, must be well informed in the progress of matters of science and literature. An officer, who has the real conception of the task which human destiny has imposed upon him, will always be conscious that he ought to be, not only a drill-master and a teacher of military specialties, but that he also has the noble duty of leading his subordinates in the direction of culture and civilization.

From this point of view, I hope you will pardon me

if in this assembly of representatives of science, art, and literature, I dare utter some few words about Germany's Military Constitution, as it is possible there might be some misunderstanding about this matter.

We shall see that this military constitution is not the product of accidental caprice, but on the contrary, truly reflects the indigenous character of the nation. By restricting one's self to reading the daily and periodical press it becomes difficult to get a correct insight into our military life. They who form their opinions only from such articles and compare them with the caricatures of the comic papers, and only visit the big towns and princely residences of the Fatherland, will probably come to the conclusion that the whole of Germany is little more than barracks, and they will have a horror of walking in the streets where it might be difficult to avoid a disagreeable meeting with the extravagances and haughtiness of young officers armed with quizzing-glasses.

Of course no reasonable man will deny that in such an immense organization as our army, here and there may be found some singularities, and we would naturally deeply regret if these laughable trivialities were not slashed up by cunning humorists and witty caricaturists.

It is not possible to judge a nation, her whole doings, and all her exertions in the competitions of the world, without studying her history. Therefore nobody can understand the essence of German military constitutions if he does not try to find out the reasons, and how

Gallery of Birds

Germany was obliged by circumstances to organize the national defense as it now is.

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, had obtained the position of his kingdom against his powerful neighbors by the same sort of weapons they used against him. That is to say, he found no other expedient than to form and support an army of enlisted men gathered wherever his recruiting officers could get them. The more foreigners that could be enlisted, the better for his own kingdom; for every man not a Prussian who entered the Prussian army made it possible for a child of the country to remain at home working at his fireside. Prussia being at that time rather thinly populated, it is clear that this system was considered a real benefit for its development.

But if we look on the reverse side of the medal we see that by this system the Prussian people acquired the feeling that all affairs of war were the business of the sovereign only. The army was looked upon as an instrument in the hands of the king. He had to pay for it as you have to pay for any instrument you use. Perusing the private letters of that time, written while warlike preparations were going on between armies, we are struck with the indifference we find on every page in regard to events upon which the existence of the whole kingdom was depending. This system of an enlisted army was kept up until the beginning of the last century. The army and the leading officers, resting on the laurels won by the preceding generation, were not able to stand the shock of an attack led by the

genius of a Napoleon. Prussia had to undergo in those sad days of October, 1806, a calamity than which a severer one can not be imagined.

But not only was something rotten in the state of Prussia at that time, but both the government and all classes of the nation had forgotten their duties and were not accustomed to regard gigantic events from a high point of view. I suppose it will not be possible to describe the political apprehension of the whole period better than by the following example.

When the news of the terrible defeat of Jena arrived at Berlin the governor published this placard: "The King has lost a battle. Now, the first duty of every citizen is to be quiet." How mistaken the governor was! Not only the king had lost a battle, but the whole nation was defeated in the lost engagement in Thuringia. It was not inaction that had to be the first task of everybody; on the contrary, every man, from the lowest to the highest, had at this moment to do all he could to assist the general struggle for the reconstruction of the destroyed commonwealth. The peace of Tilsit, which closed the unfortunate campaign of 1806, compelled Prussia to relinquish half of her territory and only allowed her to keep in arms quite a small military power. This time of deepest humiliation, when the poor and tormented people had yet to feed a whole foreign army quartered in their own country, compelled the leading spirits to investigate the real causes of this unexpected disaster. The truth gradually dawned upon them that the real reason for a lasting

success in war does not depend upon the number of the fighting men or upon the efficiency of the weapons, but upon the superiority of the entire moral qualities of the warring nations. This truth once recognized, a struggle to find the right organization began, not only for the armed forces but also for the whole of the public service. How these ideas took form, how truly they were carried out, is shown by the effects they had. From this period of sincere but silent work, we date the foundation of our total modern legislation, covering among other things the self-government of cities, and last, but not least, the founding of the Berlin University. The king himself gave for this purpose one of his own palaces. In this building the university is still at work, and in these halls during the last two winters the German students had the honor and the enviable privilege of attending the lectures of such far-sighted and enlightened scholars as the American professors, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Burgess.

In order to bring about a new organization of the army King Frederick William III had the talent and the good fortune to choose a commission of men who clearly understood the necessities of the army as well as political economy. The leading genius of this commission was General Scharnhorst, a son of a simple Hanoverian farmer. His proposals were adopted and the principles he instituted are still—one hundred years later—dominant in our whole present military organization.

The ruling idea of Scharnhorst was, that, instead of

putting in the ranks only enlisted recruits, every citizen able to carry arms should be obliged to participate in defending his native soil. We ask, where did Scharnhorst find his ideas? Had he taken them from ancient Rome at the time of the republic when the Roman citizen was hauled from the plow to march directly against the invading Carthaginians? It was not necessary to dive so deeply into classic antiquity. George Washington had shown to the astonished world but a few years before that simple militiamen were able to challenge the best drilled and equipped regular troops if the militia had only time enough to practise before going into the campaign. This system proposed by Scharnhorst and adopted by the necessity of a bitter political situation, stood the severe test in the following decisive wars of 1813–15.

By Scharnhorst's method little Prussia was at that time enabled to equip armies, which, proportionately, have never been numerically surpassed by any nation. Sixty years later, when our empire united the different branches of the German tree, Scharnhorst's method was embraced by the whole of Germany.

The principal idea, as I have already said, is that every young man has personally to do his best to defend the Fatherland, and that no influence, either of fortune or of erudition, may excuse him, if he be fit, from this gallant task. So we find the son of the millionaire standing in the same rank, side by side with the shepherd, both wearing the same uniform, and although coming from such different stations in life, yet

making in their external appearance a similar impression. The young soldier, marching for months in the same rank with comrades of all social classes, naturally gets an idea of the feelings of men born in quite a different cradle. The regiments being garrisoned in towns, the country recruit gets an impression of town life and his horizon is enlarged. On the other hand, when in the big manœuvers the troops cross a province from one corner to the other, and are billeted in small places or villages, the town recruit is able to study the advantages and disadvantages of agrarian life. In their whole future most of them will never find such a favorable opportunity of coming together in such close contact with people in other conditions in society.

In regard to the general standard of scientific education, Scharnhorst's system has produced an effectual influence. As you know, every child is compelled by our government to go to school from his sixth to his fourteenth year. After that time his education is no longer compulsory. When the recruits are distributed in autumn to the different regiments the first thing required is that every young soldier shall write his own biography without any help. From the published statistics based on the summaries of this examination we are able to see what percentage the enrolled men of every district have retained of what they learned in their school-days.

The result of these publications is bringing about, of course, a great emulation between the different prov-

inces. No district likes to be named as a home of ignorance. Not to disturb the studious young men in their educational career, such young men are required to remain only one year with the colors instead of two or three. But in order to get this permission it is indispensable to prove possession of a certain degree of knowledge. This can be evidenced either by a special examination or by a certificate which the young man must get before presenting himself to the military enrolling commission which is to decide whether he be fit or not. I am sure that you will agree with me that the ambition to get this one-year certificate is a great stimulus for the majority of young men. For I am sorry to say that many of them would not, were it not for this examination, voluntarily remain in school merely from a desire to learn.

I hope I have depicted plainly enough that our military constitution is founded upon a democratic basis. Should a war break out, every one will have a dear relation or friend who must hasten to arms. I think such a constitution must consequently have an immensely peaceful influence upon the policy of the government. Our army in time of war is nothing more than an army of citizens. Thanks to this present military constitution, it will never happen again that a foreign government will be able to hire German regiments, as was unfortunately the case during your War of Independence with the poor Hessian and Brunswick mercenaries.

You may say that it is to be regretted on the whole

that we should have to support an enormous army. But the necessity for it will remain until the efforts for general disarmament have succeeded. Germany, lying in the center of Europe, must not be less prepared for an armed decision than her neighbors.

I fear Polonius would say to my modest address: "This is too long." But it was my intention to show also that the striking thought which Andrew Carnegie has so graphically portrayed respecting the development of a man's character can also be applied to the development of a great nation. Happy the man who can look back with satisfaction to a hard and struggling youth. It was a great blessing for America, as well as for Germany, that both of them had in their years of political foundation to pass through such a series of long and bitter troubles. [*Great applause*]

THE MISSION OF AN ART MUSEUM

BY

LÉONCE BÉNÉDITE

Le Musée de Luxembourg, qui a l'honneur et la joie d'être votre hôte en la personne de son représentant autorisé, est la plus vieille galerie du monde. Il est heureux de venir porter son salut fraternel et ses vœux de prospérité à l'un des plus jeunes Musées du Nouveau Continent.

Le haut patronage auquel l'Institut Carnegie doit le bâtiment que nous venons inaugurer est pour lui le gage sûr d'une carrière indéfiniment utile et féconde. Le nom de Carnegie lui portera doublement bonheur. Il est synonyme de passion pour la haute culture intellectuelle et synonyme d'amour de la paix. Or les arts, qui sont les fruits de la paix, sont un des plus puissants instruments de concorde et d'harmonie à travers les hommes. L'Institut Carnegie est appelé à réaliser le double but que son bienfaiteur a assigné à une vie qui veut être citée en exemple.

On ne saurait trop, en effet, multiplier les asiles de l'Art et de la Science. On ne saurait trop attendre de leur rôle social et de l'efficacité de leur mission.

Si les témoignages n'en étaient pas manifestes à tous les yeux, l'histoire de ce vieux Luxembourg en fournirait une preuve éclatante. Il a été, comme vous savez,

Hall of Architecture

fondé en 1750. Un modeste écrivain d'art, La Font de Saint-Yenne, dans un opuscule intitulé: "Réflexions sur quelques causes de l'état présent de la peinture en France," paru en 1747, faisait valoir les avantages qu'il y aurait pour les artistes et pour le public à pouvoir étudier les richesses des collections royales, réunies dans une Galerie qui leur fût ouverte.

Jusqu'alors, il faut le dire, les artistes étaient si dépourvus de moyens de compléter leur éducation devant les chefs-d'œuvre des maîtres que le grand Ministre Colbert avait dû inventer tout exprès cette institution, devenue glorieuse, de l'Académie de France à Rome. Ceux qui avaient été jugés dignes d'encouragements pouvaient, enfin, aller achever leurs études dans cet incomparable Musée vivant de l'Italie.

L'idée du critique, si simple qu'elle nous semble aujourd'hui, parut alors si neuve, si originale et si heureuse, on l'entrevoyait comme devant être tellement féconde pour les progrès des arts que chacun en revendiqua la paternité. Il n'y eût pas jusqu'à la toute-puissante favorite, la Marquise de Pompadour, qui ne la réclamât pour son compte.

Le 14 octobre 1750, le nouveau Musée fut inauguré. Les bienfaits de son enseignement ne tardèrent pas à se fair sentir. Déjà la célèbre Galerie, dediée à Marie de Médicis, qui se déroule aujourd'hui dans toute sa magnificence et sa gloire sur les parois de notre auguste Maison du Louvre, avait été l'école la plus suivie de nos peintres et Rubens fut toujours, grâce à elle, un des principaux directeurs de l'Ecole française. Jusqu'aux

heures des grandes luttes qui marquèrent les premières années du XIXme siècle et même dans les milieux entièrement classiques, son influence y fit constamment contrepoids à celle des grands Italiens.

A partir du jour où les collections du Cabinet du Roi furent ouvertes au public, le Luxembourg continua plus immédiatement cette mission et devint le véritable foyer d'enseignement de l'art. Longtemps recrutées d'une manière presque exclusive parmi les maîtres italiens, et en particulier chez les grands rhétoriciens ou les praticiens savants des écoles de Bologne ou de Naples, ces collections s'étaient renouvelées et développées, depuis, du côté des petits maîtres flamands et hollandais qu'on avait fort dédaignés antérieurement. C'est devant ces peintures plus intimes, plus familières, plus humaines, que se formèrent les précurseurs obscurs mais clairvoyants qui ont préparé l'évolution des caractères les plus modernes de notre art contemporain. C'est devant Ruysdael, Huysmans ou Van Goyen, devant Cuyp, Potter ou Berchem, devant Ostade ou Teniers, Gerard Dow, Metsu ou Mieris, que se formèrent De Marne, Moreau l'ainé, Georges Michel, Drolling et Boilly, annonçant les uns, avant que se fut exercée l'influence des Maîtres d'Outre Manche, l'avènement du paysage romantique avec Paul Huet, les autres favorisant l'éclosion de la peinture d'intérieurs avec Granet, que suivit Bonvin, d'autres créant le genre ou s'illustrera Meissonier.

C'est grâce à ces petits maîtres réunis dans la galerie du Luxembourg, que se maintient, derrière les vastes

manifestations héroiques de la tourmente révolutionnaire ou de l'épopée impériale, un petit courant étroit, mais profond, de productions modestes, intimes, plus terre à terre: scènes de mœurs, tableaux d'intérieurs, sujets d'intimité, aspects de nature, peintures de fleurs ou de nature morte. Et ce flot, à travers les angoisses des grandes crises qui changèrent le sort de la France et la face de l'Europe, assura la persistance d'un idéal plus humain, plus proche, destiné progressivement à supplanter l'idéal artificiel, fondé uniquement sur la mythologie ou sur l'histoire antique, qui régnait alors. Tel est le premier bienfait d'un Musée.

Le romantisme, vous le savez, Messieurs, vous, les citoyens d'un pays où les grands romantiques français sont si particulièrement honorés, le romantisme a été la plus éclatante manifestation de cette rupture avec le passé immédiat—de ce mouvement d'émancipation de la pensée qui fait de cette époque comme une sorte de Renaissance du XIXme siècle.

Le principal caractère de cette glorieuse période fut un éveil comme spontané de curiosité universelle, un élan libre et passionné vers toutes les choses de la nature et de l'homme. On s'intéresse avec une ardeur intense à toutes les formes et à tous les états de l'humanité, soit dans le présent, soit dans le passé, mais dans tous les passés à la fois. Dans chaque pays ce fut un retour sympathique vers les origines nationales et c'est le point de départ de la magnifique éclosion historique qui se manifesta dans l'érudition, dans les lettres, et dans les arts.

Mais, dans l'art il n'y a pas que l'inspiration qui soit appelée a être renouvelée, il y a le mode d'expression, car l'art est l'idéal realisé par la forme. Or, justement, pendant ces temps si agités, un petit Musée s'ouvrait dans la Chapelle des Augustins où Alexandre Lenoir rescueillait pieusement, pour les sauver de la destruction, les reliques sacrées de nos vieux monuments français. Et, c'est là, devant ces fragments plus ou moins respectés par l'ouragan révolutionnaire, que prirent naissance les premières études attentives de notre passé national. Elles aboutirent, en art, à ce mode particulier de la peinture de "genre historique" qui va occuper une place si importante dans la production de l'Ecole française, avant que se furent répandus les romans de Walter Scott, et jusqu'aux extrémités des deux camps hostiles des romantiques ou des classiques. Plus tard, en 1830, la fondation d'un autre Musée, le Musée Historique de Versailles, contribuera, à son tour, au développement de la grande peinture d'histoire.

Mais que dire alors de l'influence qu'a exercée sur les arts notre glorieux Musée du Louvre? Fondé en pleine Convention, il usurpait peu à peu le rôle primitif du Luxembourg auquel il enlevait les collections anciennes et qui se limitait désormais à consacrer les chef-d'œuvre de l'Art vivant. Il y eut, dans l'histoire du Louvre, une heure inoubliable: ce fut celle de l'arrivée de ces monceaux de chefs-d'œuvre, conquis par les guerres, assurés par les traités, qui réunirent, durant quelques années, à Paris presque tout ce qu'il y avait de plus admirable au monde. On ne peut se figurer l'impres-

sion que produisit cet événement sur les imaginations tumultueuses des jeunes maîtres, Géricault ou Delacroix, qui allaient lever l'étendart de la révolte contre les tutelles despotiques et surannées et jeter les bases d'un art nouveau, expressif, pathétique, ému, en conformité avec les aspirations de la pensée moderne.

Qu'ajouterais-je encore si ce n'est que le Musée, mieux que l'Ecole, est le véritable éducateur ou du moins qu'il est, dans bien des cas, non seulement le complément, mais le palliatif de l'Ecole. En effet, lorsque le culte du beau n'est plus compris que dans sa littéralité scolaire, que les plus nobles et les plus sûres traditions se trouvent dénaturées à travers l'étroitesse des dogmes pédagogiques, ce sont les Musées qui, dressés comme des phares, indiquent la vraie voie aux esprits convaincus et clairvoyants. Ils gardent le dépôt des grandes traditions sacrées et on doit les vénérer comme des temples.

Les chefs-d'œuvre qu'ils renferment nous ouvrent tous les jours les yeux sur la grandeur et la beauté des spectacles qui nous entourent dans la réalité, en nous montrant comment de nobles imaginations les ont compris et traduits avant nous. Leur action est même si intense que c'est aussi bien devant les tableaux des maîtres que devant la nature que se sont accomplies les révolutions les plus hardies qui ont eu pour but de pénétrer et de féconder l'art par la vie et de dessiller les yeux obstrués par les préjugés. Demandez aux romantiques les plus fougueux, à Delacroix, par exemple, ce qu'il est allé prendre à Rubens; demandez aux réalistes

les plus farouches depuis Courbet jusqu'à Fantin-Latour tout ce qu'ils doivent aux grands hôtes du Louvre. Demandez même aux impressionistes, à Manet ce qu'il devait à Velasquez ou à Goya, à Claude Monet ce que lui dirent Constable et Turner et à ce dernier ce que lui avait appris déjà Claude Lorrain?

Telle est, Messieurs, vous le voyez, la mission hautement éducatrice des Musées. Elle n'est point, d'ailleurs, restreinte à l'instruction professionnelle des artistes. Son rôle social est encore plus étendu. Les galeries du temps jadis n'avaient été recueillies par les princes, les grands seigneurs ou les financiers que comme des fondations destinées à satisfaire leur plaisir ou à flatter leur vanité. La Révolution française, en redonnant la vie aux Musées, a justement défini leurs devoirs. Elle les a qualifiés d' "établissements d'enseignement." C'est ainsi désormais que nous les considérons, avec l'ambition d'y enseigner méthodiquement l'histoire des manifestations du Beau, sur tous les modes d'expression, et à travers les conceptions les plus diverses des races humaines. C'est ainsi que vous avez compris le rôle de cette auguste maison que nous inaugurons aujourd'hui. Elle est largement ouverte à tous, aux heureux et surtout aux humbles, qui ont droit, plus que tous les autres, vous l'avez compris, aux joies et aux consolations de l'art. Son présent répond de son avenir et, à cette heure solennelle dans son histoire, je me sens fier et heureux de lui porter les vœux du vieux Luxembourg en saluant avec reconnaissance et avec respect le nom de son fondateur: André Carnegie. [*Applause*]

Gallery of Ethnology

THE NEXT STEP TOWARD INTERNATIONAL PEACE

BY

WILLIAM T. STEAD

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

THERE are some of you who have been here a long time and are rather tired. I want you to go out now.

Voices: No! No!

Well, then, stop until I finish. [*Applause*] I have to speak to you upon a subject of the greatest importance, and I hope that what I may say may have some practical result, so I have done what I never did before in my life, I have taken the precaution to write my speech, because I have things to say which I know "for weal or for woe" will make echoes in the press of the whole world. I want to be sure that I say exactly what I ought to say, and am not led by any indiscretion to say any words that might be stronger or more profane than I ought to utter. [*Laughter*]

I have just made a journey through ten countries for the purpose of finding out what is the next step toward international peace. I have seen and talked, confidentially, with three kings, two queens, one prince regent, one imperial chancellor, and all the prime ministers, foreign ministers, ambassadors, and public men who were worth seeing. [*Applause*] I found

them all unanimous upon two points. The first was that in whatever country I found myself, the people of that country, whether they were the subjects or citizens, rulers or ministers, were quite clear that they in that country were the most devoted to peace of all the peoples of the world. [*Applause*] None of them would answer for the other nine countries, but for their own. Whether it was the Kaiser, or our own King, or the President of the French Republic, the President of your own Republic, [*Applause*] they were all absolutely sure that the people at the head of which they stand are absolutely devoted to peace. Now, you all like that. [*Laughter*]

The second point upon which they are all agreed is one upon which I wonder whether you will all be agreed. The unanimity is quite as great in the one case as in the other. They all agreed that the greatest, if not the only, danger to the peace of the world lay in the existence of a large number of violent, unscrupulous, and irresponsible newspapers, which were constantly engaged in making mischief. The Imperial Chancellor of Germany, Prince von Bülow, said to me, "The Emperor is for peace; the King is for peace; the parliaments are for peace; the ministers are for peace; only the newspapers are for war. [*Applause*] We diplomatists have to spend our time in running around with pails of water to put out the fires which the newspapers kindle."

Eighteen years ago, when I was at St. Petersburg, I met General von Schweinitz, the German ambassador

at the court of Russia. He said to me, "Mr. Stead, I hear you are anxious to preserve peace." "Yes," said I. "If so," said he, "I can give you a prescription which will secure the peace of the world for all time." "Oh! give it to me! quick! quick! quick!" I said, "I want the prescription." "It is very simple," he said. "You have only to hang twelve newspaper editors, and let me choose the editors. [*Laughter and applause*] I would begin with the editor of the 'Cologne Gazette,' and the second man whom I would hang would be the editor of the London 'Times.'" [*Laughter, in which Mr. C. F. Moberly Bell, of the London "Times," who was seated on the platform, joined heartily*] I do not think General von Schweinitz was in the habit of reading American newspapers. I hope none of the honorable fraternity will feel themselves insulted by being left out of the first position in the category of the hangman. [*Laughter*]

The other day I was in Washington, and an eminent American statesman told me that the newspapers in the New World, as in the Old, rendered the task of the government in maintaining peace very difficult. "Have you any remedy?" I asked. "Alas," he said, "I see no remedy, excepting the use of the electrocution chair." While I am a journalist, proud of the profession to which I have devoted nearly forty years of a busy life, and yield to no man in my belief in the enormous usefulness of the press, and regard the freedom of the press as the palladium of national safety and national progress, partly on that very account I do not

hesitate to declare that in the discussion of international affairs the liberty of the press, in many scandalous cases, has degenerated into license, which at this moment is the greatest danger which threatens the peace of the world. Standing here, as it were, upon the housetop of the world, and knowing that my words will be heard throughout all the continents, I proclaim the truth which all reasonable men recognize, but which none dare to declare, that the irresponsible license of the modern press is increasing and must be abated, not only in the interests of international peace, but in the interest of the press itself. [*Prolonged applause*]

At Washington, the other day, I was told that in Panama you have practically banished yellow and malarial fevers from the Isthmus. It used to be thought that these regions were cursed by nature and doomed to suffer from these pestilences. It always had been so, and it was considered a mere fantasy of enthusiasm to imagine that it ever could be otherwise. You Americans have discovered that yellow fever can be banished if you only extirpate the malaria-bearing mosquito. Therein I saw, as in a parable, the way to secure peace. There is in my own country—I will not venture to say in yours—a plague, not of the yellow fever, but of the yellow press! [*Applause*] Thanks to its activity, the nations are continually in danger of war. What mankind has now to do is to extirpate these malaria-bearing mosquitoes of sensational journalism. [*Applause*] Being a merciful man, I do not

recommend either the gallows or the electrocution chair, but it ought not to be beyond the resources of civilization for laws to be passed which would consign to a convict prison every journalist who could be convicted by twelve jurors, good men and true, of having published false or misleading statements, in scare heads, or in the body of his paper, which were calculated to inflame national animosity against a neighboring peaceful nation so as to endanger the maintenance of peace. [*Applause*] If this law could be passed it would help to restore the somewhat degraded dignity of the press, it would be of great benefit to the respectable papers, and it would enormously facilitate the tasks of governments anxious to maintain peace. It is written, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," but I say unto you: "Cursed are the mischief-makers, for they are verily and truly the children of the devil." [*Applause*]

Your experience in Panama suggests another great lesson. The great obstacle to the safe working of that great trans-oceanic waterway, is the fact that the river Chagres is subject to great floods, which, unless they can be dammed back, will certainly wreck the canal. Nations, especially nations which are cursed with a jingo press, are subject to torrential floods of passion, which from time to time sweep away all the efforts of their governments to maintain peace. The danger is universally recognized, and no one attempts any serious, earnest effort to find a remedy. The last Hague Conference recognized the peril, and upon the motion of

Mr. Holls, an American citizen, it requested and earnestly recommended that hostilities should never be entered upon, until opportunity had been afforded for special mediators chosen by the disputants themselves, to ascertain whether or not a peaceful settlement could be arranged. It further recommended that a period of grace, not exceeding thirty days, should be allowed for such special mediators to try and make peace. If this recommendation had been acted upon, we should have escaped both the war in South Africa and the Russian-Japanese war. What the coming Hague Conference should do is to transform that recommendation into an imperative international law. [*Applause*] There is, of course, no absolute remedy, but in nine cases out of ten it could be enforced by enacting that if any state goes to war without allowing this period of grace for special mediation, it should be declared an outlaw and placed under an international ban, as an enemy of the human race, [*Applause*] to whom it shall not be lawful for the citizens or subjects of any other state to lend money for the prosecution of the war, [*Applause*] and all whose imports shall be declared *ipso facto* contraband of war. "The power of the press" is often misquoted as the "power of the sword," and if only America, Great Britain, and France were to agree to enforce this interdict (as they are the three money-lending powers of the world), the nightmare dread of sudden outbreak of war without an opportunity being afforded for reflection, mediation, or inquiry, would be banished from the world.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

There is an admirable bureau at Washington established for the facilitation of friendly and fraternal relations between the United States and the South American republics. There ought to be such an international bureau of hospitality in every capital in the world, charged with similar duties in relation to all foreigners. The coming Hague Conference ought to recommend an appropriation for peace by every country there represented, to be spent in aiding and abetting and in promoting international friendship, and in developing a system of international hospitality. The sum needed would not be large. If, for every ten dollars voted every year for our armies and our navies, one little red cent were voted for peace, it would be quite sufficient. [*Applause*] Surely that is not an extravagant demand.

Another step which ought to be taken at The Hague Conference is to make arbitration obligatory upon all nations on all questions which do not involve national honor or vital national interests. Yet another one is to create and maintain at The Hague a small Permanent Board of Peacemakers, say of three members, whose duty it would be to take prompt measures to bring into operation the peacemaking machinery laid down by The Hague Conference.

These measures are all simple, practical, logical, and necessary. But will they be adopted? I will reply: It depends solely upon you citizens of America. If you are apathetic and do nothing, The Hague Conference will do little to achieve these great progressive ad-

vances toward international peace; but if you arouse yourselves to a true sense of the magnitude of this opportunity, you may achieve all these reforms with more to follow. A great obligation lies upon you to make the coming Hague Conference successful. The Conference was originally proposed by Mr. Bartholdt, a member of the American Congress, the head of the American group of the American Interparliamentary Union, at the suggestion of that Union's meeting on American soil. The assembly or conference was originally proposed by the President of the United States. The most important proposal likely to come before them is to make obligatory Article Eight, Mr. Holls', or the American article, in the convention of 1899. The most important proposal, that of the peace appropriation to enable the government to promote good feeling among nations, and to abate defects of war, also originated in the American brain. The Americans are the one great international nation of the world. [*Applause*] The Constitution of the United States of America is based upon those principles of liberty and law upon which will yet be reared the Constitution of the United States of the World. [*Applause*] You are rich, energetic, enthusiastic, and most practical withal. It is at once your duty and your privilege to take the lead of this human race in this great and critical movement. Are you prepared to do it? You ask me in reply, "How can we do it?" My answer is clear, definite, and practical. Our Secretary of State for War said to me before I was starting on my

journey, "Remember that you are far more likely to achieve good results by making your appeal to the peoples rather than appealing to the governments. The governments will do what the people tell them. If the people are apathetic, the governments, who are all overdriven, weighed down with many burdens, will do as little as they can. You will effect nothing of importance by sending a deputation of one or two or three notables to make representations to the Kaiser, or to the Czar, or to the King, or to the President of the Republic, unless there is at the back of such deputation the manifested determination of the millions to have something done and done now. Any proposition to be practicable must be in the first instance an appeal to the masses of the toilers of the world. Arouse them and the rest is easy." Therefore, I propose that the coming Peace Conference at New York pick out, let us say, twelve representative men and women from among the first citizens of the Republic, persons who are not in government service, but who are of international reputation, and ask them to form the nucleus of a great international pilgrimage, with the object of arousing the nations of the Old World to appeal with you to their own governments to give to their delegates at The Hague imperative instructions to carry out some strong, practical program, such as I have just outlined. If this recommendation is adopted, these twelve pilgrims from the New World to the Old would have to be willing to devote a month, say from May 15th to June 15th, when The Hague Conference will meet, to a tour around

Europe. They will be joined when they come to London by twelve British pilgrims of similar rank and standing, and twelve pilgrims from Scandinavia, four from Sweden, four from Denmark, and four from Norway. After they had made their appeal to the people of Great Britain and addressed themselves to his Majesty, the King, whose zeal for peace is equal to that of any one in this assemblage or anywhere else, [*Applause*] and after they had waited upon the ministers of the Crown, whose great ambition it is to use this Hague Conference for the purpose of creating a great league of peace-loving nations, anxious and earnest to secure for the peoples of the world some relief from the heavy burden which weighs upon them so much at the present time, they would pass over to France, and at Paris they would be received by the President of the Republic and the ministers. The French people, ever prompt to recognize the lofty ideas of the American people, as attested in those times long ago when they were with you in war, so they will now be with you in peace. [*Applause*] From Paris, the pilgrimage, with twelve distinguished Frenchmen added thereto, will travel southward toward Italy. At Geneva they would pick up four Swiss, and en route to some place they would take the representatives of Spain and Portugal—Spain, your recent foe, but *now* your firm, prompt, and gallant ally. [*Applause*] Last, they would reach the Eternal City. There, I can assure you, they would receive from every one, from the king upon the throne to the poorest in the street, the warm-

est and the most enthusiastic welcome. I speak of what I know, for I have discussed this question with the King of Italy. Nowhere on the continent of Europe do I find a monarch so passionate for peace, so earnest to do everything to give effect to the public opinion of the world in the reduction of armaments and securing of lasting peace. [*Applause*] From Rome, they would turn northward, passing through Venice, reaching Vienna, adding six Austrians there. Then on to Budapest to pick up six Hungarians. Then on to St. Petersburg, where they would be received by the monarch to whose generous initiative we owe the first Hague Conference, and to the representative of the Russian people in the second Duma, which would probably then be in session, and from whom we should receive a welcome—the first international welcome, the first international greeting from the public of the world to the representative assembly of the Russian nation. [*Applause*] With twelve added Russian pilgrims we would come back, now one hundred strong, to the capital of the German Empire, and there you would find a monarch, who has been so worthily represented by the general who has addressed you from this platform to-day, a monarch who has reigned for eighteen years over Germany, at the head of the strongest army in the world, and who has never made a war. [*Applause*] In these eighteen years Britain has made war in South Africa, you have made war with Spain, Russia has made war with Japan, France has made war in Madagascar, Italy has made war on Abyssinia, Ger-

many has made no war. [*Great applause*] And I was told by those who knew in Berlin that the proudest ambition, the greatest ambition of the Kaiser is that when he should go down to the grave and be gathered to his fathers, history might record of him that here lies an emperor whose reign was never stained by a single war. [*Great applause*]

If this pilgrimage is to be a distinctly American realization of a distinctively American idea, it must be distinctively democratic all through, and especially democratic in its finance. [*Applause*] Mr. Carnegie is a marvelous man. If I may say it in Pittsburgh without blasphemy, he is not exactly God Almighty. [*Laughter and applause*] But even if he were, he would probably act upon the adage that God helps those who help themselves. [*Great applause*] From those among you to whom much has been given, much naturally is expected. If America has received more than any other nation in the world in liberty, in order, in prosperity, from you, therefore, much will be expected. Now is your opportunity. Remember the solemn warning of your American poet:

> If, before his duty, man with reckless spirit stands,
> Ere long the great Avenger takes the work from out
> his hands.

[*Great applause*]

[Mr. Stead being forced to respond to the volume of applause, reappeared at the front of the stage and said]:

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

My friends, what are you clapping for? Do you think that every one of you who is clapping would give fifty cents for that pilgrimage? [*Great applause*]

[The response to the question was a rain of fifty-cent pieces upon the floor of the rostrum.]

THE DUNFERMLINE TRUST

BY

WILLIAM ROBERTSON

My friends, Provost Macbeth and Dr. Ross, have told you something of the old gray city from which we come, of its long and interesting history, and of its ancient and close relations with this great and prosperous city in which we are met.

There is much in its history not mentioned by them that would repay your study, and which would perhaps induce you to pay it a visit and so afford us an opportunity of offering to you a real Scottish welcome, and in an humble way reciprocating the magnificent hospitality which has been so lavishly extended to us.

May I now in a few words endeavor to give you some idea of the aims and efforts of the sister trust founded in his native city by Mr. Carnegie? It is, of course, always a great privilege to be born in such a city as Dunfermline, and Provost Macbeth and myself (both of us Dunfermline bairns) appreciate the ambition and excellent judgment of our friend, Dr. Ross, who, denied this privilege, sought to share it by coming when he was yet young and settling among us.

As you may readily guess, he quickly made a place for himself in the community of which he is admittedly to-day its foremost member.

The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, instituted in the

Gallery of Mammals

year 1903, has set itself seriously to secure for the people of Dunfermline the many good things which in his broad-minded sympathy Mr. Carnegie has designed for them, and which by his unbounded generosity he has made possible for them to enjoy.

In his deed of gift, Mr. Carnegie expressly points to the children as being those to whose interest the Trust should especially direct its efforts. Following this lead the Trust has, with the whole-hearted coöperation of the School Board, gone to all the schools, and has through its two medical officers, Dr. Ash and Dr. Isabel Cameron, with the consent of the parents, examined the physical condition of each child. Where, through deformity or deficient physique, a child is likely to be handicapped in life's battle, special remedial exercises are being given with the most gratifying results. Under a highly qualified staff all the school children are trained in physical culture. These classes are taught in a gymnasium, perhaps the finest in Great Britain, which, with the equally magnificent swimming and other baths under the same roof, is one of Mr. Carnegie's latest and greatest gifts to us.

The children are also being taught to swim, special encouragement being given to the classes for the teaching of life-saving. I venture to predict that one of the distinguishing features of the Dunfermline Trust's mark will be on the part of its children, not only an ability, but also in case of need, a readiness to render speedy and efficient help to any one in danger of death by drowning.

Recently, a well furnished library has been provided for each school, greatly to the benefit and pleasure of the scholars.

Dunfermline has always been noted as a musical center, and with a desire to discover and develop native talent the Trustees have appointed a director of music, Mr. Stephen, who, helped by his able assistant, Mr. Kerr, is doing excellent work; so that even after only two years most striking and satisfactory results are being shown.

The red-letter day of the year with Dunfermline children is undoubtedly the Margaret Carnegie Day in June, when practically every child in the city able to walk goes in procession to Pittencrieff Glen and holds high holiday. In their assembled thousands they never forget to send a loving greeting to a certain little lady who, although born in this distant land, has been taught to know and led to love them and their home.

For those of older years opportunities are provided of improving their musical and artistic gifts.

The music committee of the Trust arranges for open-air music almost daily in the Glen during the summer, and in the winter months brings to instruct and entertain us the most eminent lecturers and musicians.

Mrs. Carnegie, a lady admired and loved by all who know her, has long taken a great interest in stimulating the people's love of flowers, and, taking up her work, the horticulture committee of the Trust has already done splendid service by encouraging a healthy rivalry among the working classes as to who can show the

brightest and best-kept cottage garden. We may already claim that in Dunfermline we have flower shows equal to any in the kingdom. But perhaps the Committee's most promising work is being done among the school children to whom many thousands of bulbs (hyacinths, tulips and lilies) are supplied at a cheap price, and no flower show evokes more interest or provokes keener competition than that held in the spring, when prizes are awarded to the most successful of these young lovers of flowers.

From a social point of view, perhaps the most interesting of the Trust's schemes is that of district reading and recreation rooms. Included in the burgh of Dunfermline, although situated about one and a half miles distant, is the village of Townhill. It is essentially a mining village, all the male residents being employed in the adjacent coal-mines. It has a population of some 2500 souls. In this detached part of the burgh the first of these district institutions has been erected. Opened only a year ago it has already become the living heart, the inspiring soul of the village life. In the words of the schoolmaster, the men of the village are already carrying themselves better. If proof were needed of this institution's efficiency as a counter-attraction to the public house, I may mention that only a few days before I sailed, the village policeman informed me that he had had only one case since the New Year, and that the offender was a stranger.

Behind the library building is a playing ground for young children, and alongside of it a bowling-green,

made, and, with the assistance of the Trust, managed by the men of the village.

On a summer evening no more pleasing sight can be met with than that of the wives and mothers, all with their everlasting knitting, seated watching on the one side their husbands and on the other side their children at play. In the building spray and slipper baths have been provided, a luxury greatly appreciated by the village folk, and which they enjoy at the cost of one penny—two cents.

The library has already eight hundred readers on its list, and issues about two thousand books a month. The success of this first district institution has been so complete that the Trustees have secured ground, and have selected plans for one of a similar kind to be erected in the northwest division of the city where already a bowling-green has been laid out and will be thrown open for play in the course of a few weeks.

In addition to these we hope to provide playing fields and probably also skating ponds as suitable spaces become available. Of all Mr. Carnegie's great gifts to his native city, none has given the people more true enjoyment and pure delight than the romantic glen and lovely park of Pittencrieff. Touching as it does the very center of our old town, two of whose extended arms embrace it on the north and west, it is the constant resort of old and young.

Without in any way interfering with its natural beauties the Trustees are spending much thought and work and money in laying out walks and otherwise

opening up its many charms and improving its amenities. In the very heart of this Glen stands all that is left of Malcolm Canmore's Tower on its rocky foundation, protected and encircled by the crooked stream, a conjunction which gives our old city at once its name Dunfermline, "The tower on the hill by the crooked stream," and "Esto Rupes inaccessa." "Be thou an inaccessible rock."

From this hurried sketch of the operations of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust it will be seen that the Trustees are striving after the same end and very much along the same lines as your larger Carnegie Trust here. And this is only to be expected seeing both bodies owe their being to and derive their ideals from the same inspiring and generous source. [*Applause*]

TEA FOR THE LADIES

At the conclusion of the speaking in the Hall of Music, the ladies of the party were taken to the new building of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women, where tea was served in the midst of a beautiful decoration of flowers and plants, with the sweet harmony of music abiding through it all. Mrs. Arthur A. Hamerschlag was hostess, assisted by the wives of the members of the Faculty of the Carnegie Technical Schools.

FRIDAY NIGHT

THE BANQUET

On Friday evening, a banquet given at the Hotel Schenley by the members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, was attended by all the guests who had come to Pittsburgh in connection with the dedication ceremonies. The Schenley banquet-hall was decorated with the flags of all nations, and when the guests had taken their places at the table the scene was one of impressive beauty. The spirit of the evening was that of the most cordial good humor, and the banquet, with its menu and its speeches, was greatly enjoyed by all.

MR. S. H. CHURCH

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Before the speaking begins, the Founder's Day Committee have requested me to make an announcement

changing the official program. On account of the very inclement and cold weather, we have thought it best to omit the boat-ride for to-morrow afternoon. Therefore, with your kind permission, the official exercises will close in the Music Hall to-morrow morning after the conferring of the honorary degrees, and there will be no boat-ride. [*Applause by Mr. Carnegie. Audible dissent from some others.*] I thank you for these groans. [*Laughter*] Before handing the meeting over to Mr. Frew and the Toastmaster, Mr. Carnegie has requested me to read this telegram, and I take this opportunity of reading it.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Pittsburgh

Please accept my hearty congratulations on your great and good speech on the dedication of Carnegie Institute in your home city of Pittsburgh. It has the right ring. I am with you. You have my best wishes for the success of all your grand efforts to help your fellow-men. I hope and trust that our prosperous men the country over will be stimulated to emulate your noble example. I believe that untold good would result therefrom.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

[*Applause*]

And this reply has been taken from the wire:

Banquet in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie

Hotel Schenley, Friday Evening, April 12, 1907

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
Lakewood, N. J.

Many thanks, fellow-worker in the task of distributing surplus wealth for the good of others. I clasp your hand. Your congratulations highly valued.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

MR. W. N. FREW

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It may be that something of "that tired feeling" has crept over you when you see me rising again to my feet; and in my inner consciousness there comes a conviction that possibly you have some grounds for that. It may be that I should feel as one who afterward became a great poet felt when he was a young man, and was turning out what at best was rubbish. He rushed enthusiastically into the office of an editorial friend of his and said, "Charley, have you read my last poem?" Charley said: "Yes, I hope so." [*Laughter*] I want, before I sit down, to again express our appreciation of your visit, and to tell you how much we have all enjoyed the presence here of our guests from this country, and from the other side of the water, and especially of the ladies, who have risked so much to be here. [*Applause*]

Speaking of the ladies, I am going to appropriate to myself a toast in advance of the Toastmaster, to whose

tender mercies I will deliver you later. It is a toast to which I attach a peculiar significance, because I think it involves the recognition of much of the good that has come to the Carnegie Institute. You may drink the health of the Founder, if you will, and I hope you will, but I am going to propose the health of the Founder's wife, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. [*Applause*]

[*Mr. Carnegie here started the song "For She 's a Jolly Good Fellow," etc., in which the banqueters heartily joined*]

And now my labors are about at an end. I can only wish that when our friends leave us, they will meet with safe and pleasant journeys to their respective homes. Now, I hand you over to the Toastmaster of the evening, the Honorable James H. Reed. [*Applause*]

HON. JAMES H. REED

THE president's remarks remind me of a small girl in our neighborhood whom I overheard the other day saying to another: "Must you go? What 's your hurry? Here 's your hat." [*Laughter*] I trust I shall have the sympathy of our guests in the performance of my duties, for the lot of a toastmaster is not a happy one, when he has to obey orders from a many-sided committee, with many minds working in different and changing directions under pressure. In sheer desperation the other day I said to the committee, and it seemed finally to have some effect, that I was in the condition of a dog

down at the Union Station which a baggage-master was seen dragging along by a rope over his ears. Another baggage-master said: "Where is that dog going?" He said: "I don't know where he is going; he don't know where he is going; nobody knows where he is going; he ate his tag." [*Applause*] The committee had a daily lunch for the last week, and ate its tag every day, but we have finally, by a series of mishaps, landed at this point in our program. I suppose those were the "hardships" which the president said that the ladies had undergone in coming here. Before I enter upon my duties, I want to take this opportunity of seriously expressing before this assemblage the very great obligation of the Board of Trustees to its president, Mr. Frew.

Mr. Carnegie: "Hear! Hear! Hear!"

Not simply at this time, but since the organization of the Carnegie Library and the Carnegie Institute have his tact, sound judgment, and close attention to the interests of the two institutions greatly contributed to their success, and, given as they were from love of the work, they are entitled to the highest commendation. He is worthy of everything that you heard Mr. Carnegie say about him yesterday, and I hope that he will continue to be president of the Board of Trustees of these allied institutions for many years to come.

These exercises must have been of great interest to our visiting guests, and, as to-night marks the culmination of the exercises of the Institute, it is possibly proper to say to you something about the Institute and

its founder. I am not going to perpetrate a lengthy speech. We all know in Pittsburgh the wonderful effect this institution has had upon the higher life of the city. Before the building of the Carnegie Library, we had a habit of making money here, and when I say "we" I mean the community, and I do not mean all of us; just *some of our people;* and, when we made money, then we made some more money, but such a thing as leisure was unfashionable. As a gentleman said to me a short time ago, any man stopping work at three or four o'clock in the afternoon to take a horseback ride was supposed to be in a decline, on his road to the grave; and the last thing his doctor could recommend to him was to ride horseback, and generally he died within five or six months. In other words, no man in Pittsburgh, who was supposed to be well and in his right mind, ever stopped to take any recreation, and even in my own youthful recollection I can remember that the man who took a vacation in the winter-time was considered to be on the downward road, and his business going to the dogs because he did not attend to it. He was allowed in the general course of the year to have a couple of weeks in the summer, but to take a couple of weeks in the winter to go south, showed that he was neglecting his business, and sooner or later his note would have to be called. Now, however, since the opening of these institutions, there has been a distinct improvement in the life of Pittsburgh. Interest is being evoked in music, and in art, and in reading, and all those things which go to make life in a city pleasant.

This brings me to the founder of this institution, and I told him this afternoon, that I was going to have one chance to tell the truth about him where he could not stop me. I do not intend to flatter him, but his life and character must of necessity be of great interest to our visitors and guests, and I have no doubt you have studied these in the last two or three days as much as you have the Institute itself. Mr. Carnegie's business life was typical of thousands of similar cases in this land of opportunity. Starting in poverty, coming to this country to seek advancement, working in the city of Pittsburgh as a bobbin boy, as a messenger boy, as a telegraph operator, as a railroad superintendent, and finally as a small, and then a greater, and still greater manufacturer, his career, except in its amazing success, has been duplicated time and again in this great country. But when he retired from business then his real greatness appeared.

A Voice: "Good!"

It was my province to represent him and his company, and to look after the legal affairs in connection with the sale of his interest to the United States Steel Corporation, and I was with him a great deal at that time, and the thing that struck me, and I have never before had an opportunity to say it, the thing that struck me as remarkable at the time, was that he had no appreciation of the money which was coming into his hands. He did not, figuratively speaking, stack his dollars up and look at them, but his first thought was, "What good can I do with this money?" And in the talks which he had with

me, that was the whole current of his thought. He did not say: "I have so much money, so much more money than other people, and I am going to do this and that with it for my own benefit," but the first thing he asked himself was how he could best distribute this money for the good of his fellow-men; and before the ink was dry on the papers he had formulated a princely gift for the Carnegie Relief Fund, for the widows and orphans of his former employees, that they might be taken care of. [*Applause*] In that respect he is great and he is unique. We have seen men accumulate money, lock it up, die and leave it; but we never before have seen a man take so much absolute pleasure in giving it away for the benefit of other people, as does Mr. Carnegie. [*Hear! Hear!*] And you saw his happiness yesterday when he had succeeded in divesting himself of five or six millions more; and I will venture to say he is already planning some other method of depleting his treasury. [*Laughter and applause*]

I am not going to take up any more time because it is late. I could say a great deal more about him. He had an awfully bad habit when he was in business: he had a reprehensible habit of wanting to have his own way, and a worse habit of getting it. To put it in the popular saying of the day: "I want what I want when I want it." [*Applause*] And that about describes him in business. Since his retirement he still wants what he wants, and what he wants is the happiness of his fellow-men. [*Applause*] Now, I want you to drink to his health, his long life, prosperity, and happiness.

After Judge Reed's opening speech, the guests all arose and drank to the health of Mr. Carnegie. The orchestra then played the Scotch song, "Will he no' come back again?"

MR. CARNEGIE

[*Great applause, cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs*]

Mr. President, Toastmaster, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

This is one of the sweetest of all Scotch songs sung in memory of Prince Charlie, a man who has succeeded in weaving around himself many of the most exquisite songs that any human being has been honored with. [*Applause*] Ah, ladies and gentlemen, it is unnecessary to sing that song for me in reference to Pittsburgh. Travel where I may—and I have wandered much, and all around this world, have lived in many places—my heart never wanders from the city where I passed my boyhood, right here in smoky Pittsburgh. [*Applause*] Wherever I may be in the world, I can paraphrase another Scotch song, "My heart 's in old Pittsburgh, my heart is not here." I find myself, in foreign places, always going back to my boyhood in Pittsburgh, where I spent the happiest time of all my life; where I emerged from boyhood at thirteen and became a man; a breadwinner, with my mother and my brother to support. Ah! there is no triumph like that on earth for the young boy. [*Applause*] But every dog has his day, and

Pittsburgh has had two days already, and I am now going to carry you to another town, another city, because I see the representatives of my native place here, and when I speak fondly of two countries, I find no inconsistency between the deep love for the Pittsburgh of my manhood, and the filial love for the mother town of Dunfermline where I was born. [*Cries of "Hear! hear!"*] I wander back to Dunfermline, and imagine, if you can, the happiness I have in this bond between them. You will be amazed to know what Dunfermline is, and in what relation she stands to Pittsburgh. Let me recall. You know General Forbes, after Braddock's defeat, started from Philadelphia with an army to conquer Fort Duquesne. You know he cut his way through the Alleghany Mountains, some days making only a mile or two through the forests; you know that he was carried on a litter most of the way. But he had the Scotch blood. No retreat for him! He started out for this place and he got here. General Washington came from Virginia by an easy trail to join him. Forbes captured Fort Duquesne and he wrote to Pitt, the great minister of Britain, and, curiously enough, the letter was dated on my birthday, the 25th of November, and he said to Pitt: "You have been so grand a man, you have made your country so great, that I have called this place, Pittsburgh, destined to become in the future a most important city." [*Applause*] That is very well, but who was General Forbes? General Forbes was born in Dunfermline, as I was. [*Applause*] Ah, more than that. I tell you, it almost looks

as if it were providential. I choose to call it so because it pleases me so much, and that is what we always consider providential. [*Laughter*] You laugh; but for anything that does n't please us, we have serious doubts upon its origin. Well, General Forbes was born upon an estate called Pittencrieff, where King Malcolm built his tower in 1070, or something near that, and where he married Queen Margaret, now the patron saint of Scotland. Turgot, her confessor, will tell you all about her. There they lived. General Forbes was Laird of Pittencrieff, including Malcolm's tower and Margaret's shrine, when he captured Pittsburgh. I am Laird of Pittencrieff to-day. Through my dear friend, counsellor, and guide, John Ross, present with us to-night, [*Applause*] I have given to the town of Dunfermline all of the domain of Pittencrieff for a public park, but I hold on to the sacred spot of King Malcolm's tower, and to the title of the Laird of Pittencrieff, who is a great dignitary in Dunfermline. I would n't exchange that title, no, not for any title in Britain. We were all excluded from Pittencrieff when we were children, and especially the children who bore the name of Morrison or Carnegie, because my grandfathers and my uncles fought the Laird of Pittencrieff then—it was not Forbes, but another—because he had taken away from the city some of their rights. Therefore, the Laird of Pittencrieff declared that no Morrison or Carnegie should ever enter that sacred precinct. We were all banished from this paradise, because it was to all Dunfermline boys a paradise. Imagine the

gratification I had, the delight—nothing on earth, no triumph, can equal this—to hand that estate over to my native town as a park where you may see thousands and thousands of children playing every day, and everybody with free access to it. [*Applause*] I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, I never realized so keenly what wealth could do before. I want you to mark the intimate connection between Pittsburgh and my native town. [*Applause*] A man of my native town created Pittsburgh. There was no Pittsburgh until he made it. And then another came and happened to aid in its development. More than that, at the battle of Braddock's defeat two officers fell, Sir Arthur Halket and his son, and Sir Arthur Halket was at that time Provost of Dunfermline, whose worthy successor we have here to-night—James Currie Macbeth. [*Applause*] Upon that very field, Braddock's field, we erected the first steel-works of our firm. [*Applause*] It is clear, I think, that Providence really did intend that Dunfermline and Pittsburgh historically should be woven and clasped together. [*Applause*]

I am not going to make you a speech to-night. You have heard a telegram from Mr. Rockefeller, which is exceedingly gratifying to me. I congratulated him upon his first gift to the Southern Educational Fund. And this brings up the problem of wealth. I have spoken to you a great deal about Dunfermline. I want, before closing, to read you something else from Dunfermline, but, remember this, ladies and gentlemen, Dunfermline was the metropolis of Scotland—Sir Rob-

ert Cranston, ex-provost of Edinburgh, sitting before me, will please excuse me for mentioning the fact—it was the metropolis long before Edinburgh. [*Applause*] It is the Westminster of Scotland. More royal remains are buried around that abbey than in any abbey or any place in Great Britain. A halo of romance pervades it. The boy born in Dunfermline walks around that abbey where lie the remains of King Robert the Bruce, with all the holy fervor of the Catholic counting his beads, bowing to the great monument of King Robert the Bruce, and is fed on Bruce and Wallace, and oh, the vein of Scottish prejudice that may be in a boy of seven or eight years of age! When I heard that England was bigger than Scotland, I was miserable. [*"Hear! hear!"*] When I asked my uncle: "Is England bigger than Scotland?" he replied, "No, no, ma' laddie, not if you roll Scotland out flat. [*Laughter*] And would you have it flat like England?" "No, never." [*Laughter*] And there was a balm in Gilead for the young patriot. But I heard again England had seven times more population than Scotland. Oh, but that was a hard blow—more Englishmen than Scotchmen! [*Laughter*] What did Providence mean by that? My uncle reminded me there were more than seven Englishmen at Bannockburn to one Scotchman, and yet the Scotch triumphed. [*Laughter*] That is the curse of war! It can not but be so. War determines only who is strong, never who is right. I hope that day is soon to pass away. [*Applause*] Of course, when boys grow up and know what a loving mother England is now to

her colonies, and see the splendid institutions she spreads over the world, and the liberal constitution she has just given to the Boers, and see what she has done for Canada, the bitter feeling must pass away. There is where England shines. [*Great applause*]

Well now, ladies and gentlemen, excuse me, I did not intend to enter upon that subject. But here is what I want to read you in conclusion. There is a Dunfermline working-man who has written some verses; for the Scotch know the value of education. You would be surprised at the books they read in the cottages of the Highlands. I don't put Scotland behind any country, not even America, in the education of her men and women. Now, here is a working-man, a man who works every day. I know him to be a hard working-man, and here is how he teaches the gospel of the problem of wealth. I want you to hear it. It is in the Scotch. I will read it for you. It is entitled "Me and Andra," not "Andra and Me." Do you get that, "Me and Andra?"

ME AND ANDRA

We 're puir bit craiturs, Andra, you an' me,
Ye hae a bath in a marble tub, I dook in the sea.
Café au lait in a silver joog for breakfast gangs to you;
I sup my brose wi' a horn spuin, an' eat till I 'm fu'.

An' there 's nae great differ, Andra, hardly ony,
My sky is as clear as yours, an' the cluds are as bonnie;
I whussle a tune thro' my teeth to mysel' that costs nae money.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

The bobolink pipes in the orchards white, in your hame on the
ither side;
Gray whaups cry up on oor muir t' me, white seamaws soom on
oor tide.
An organ bums in your marble hall wi' mony a sough an' swell;
I list to the roar o' the wind an' the sea in the hollow o' a shell.

An' there 's nae great differ, Andra—hardly ony ava;
For the measure that throbs thro' eternal things to me is as
braw,
An' it wafts me up to the gate o' God to hear His choir ana'.

We 're draiglit bit craiturs, Andra, plowterin' i' the glaur,
Paidlin' ilk in oor ane bit dub, and glowerin' ilk at his star;
Rakin' up the clert o' the trink till oor Faither airts us hame,
Whiles wi' a strap, whiles wi' a kiss, or carryin' us when we 're
lame.

An' there 's nae great differ, Andra, we 're sib as peas in a cod,
Ill-faured weans at the best—the draiglit wi' the snod;
An' we 'll a' get peyed what we 're ocht, Andra, when we gang
hame to God.

What if I win fame of gear, Andra, what if I fail,
Be gleg as a fumart whitrock, or dull as a snail?
It 'll be a' ane in a hunder year, whether I sally or slide—
The nicht sits as dark on a brawlin' linn as it broods on a sleepin'
tide.

An' there 's nae great differ, Andra, whether ye bum or bizz;
If no a wheel ye may be a clink—if we canna pull, we can
bruiz;
We maun tak' the world as we find it, lad, an' content wi' 't as
it is.

R. C.

That is the philosophy of a working-man who is a poet. Now, I will read you my reply. I happened to

see these verses accidentally in a paper, and I wrote a letter to the editor.

Dear Sir:

Please tell "R. C." that I have greatly enjoyed his verses. He is both philosopher and poet, but he can not know, as I do, how trifling are the advantages of wealth. He has to imagine one side. I have lived both, and have learned that

> If happiness has not its seat
> And center in the breast,
> We may be wise, or rich, or great,
> But never can be blessed.

Beyond a competence for old age, and that need not be great, and may be very small, wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. Millionaires who laugh are rare. This is just as it should be, and "R. C." has done a bit of good work (better than most sermons) in putting a great truth so vividly before us.

I hope he has more of such ore to smelt.

Yours truly,

ANDREW CARNEGIE

[*Applause*]

I wished you to know that the race of poets is not extinct yet in Scotland. There is a touch of Burns in this. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have only to say farewell for the present, and yet I realize that there is no farewell to scenes like these. They linger in the memory. We shall travel far, Mrs. Carnegie and I,

and we shall meet with many people, but be assured of this, there is always a warm spot in our hearts for the dear old city of Pittsburgh, which we never can forget. [*Applause*]

TOASTMASTER REED

We are honored to-night by the presence of Baron des Planches, the ambassador from Italy to the United States, and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, who has traveled from Washington expressly to attend this banquet, and to express his opinions of triumphant democracy as exemplified by Andrew Carnegie.

BARON EDMONDO MAYOR DES PLANCHES

I WILL not deliver a speech. I will only say a few words in my capacity of representative of Italy, of whom our very honored host, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, appreciates the arts and the beauties, and in my capacity, also, of Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, by which I feel authorized to express to him the universal admiration for the liberalities and benefactions which render his name celebrated in all the world, and will render it celebrated in all ages.

A French author wrote, some seventy years ago, that social democracy does not develop wealthy and influential citizens; that personal influence and wealth

are only the prerogative of aristocratic countries. The United States, as a large human community, and Andrew Carnegie, among others, as an individuality, have demonstrated the error of that assertion. Some moralists object to the accumulation of wealth; Andrew Carnegie has effectively demonstrated that wealth may be eminently moral, and, when it is placed at the service of a bright mind and of a kind heart, is a benefit for humanity.

Personally, I thank Mr. Carnegie for the occasion he has offered me by his courteous invitation to *live* some days in his delightful company. Yes, sir; I am not only your guest since yesterday, here, in your own good city of Pittsburgh, as affectionately you called her somewhere; I am your guest since many days, and in debt to you for many pleasant hours. Owing to my intention to be present at these gatherings, at the solemn meetings, at this apotheosis, I was anxious to read and reread your books, in which you have put so large a part of yourself. I traveled with you "Around the World"; I listened to your "Gospel of Wealth"; I visited with you the "Empire of Business"; I accompanied you and the gay charioteers from Brighton to Inverness, in your very interesting trip in "Four-in-hand through Britain"; I was, with you, astonished at the progress of the "Triumphant American Democracy," a book which I considered one of the best, most efficient, most complete, ever written on this country, comparable with the "Democratie en Amerique" of De Tocqueville and "The American Commonwealth" of my dear colleague,

the Hon. James Bryce. Let me object to an emblem of the first edition of this last book of yours, the binding of which was decorated with a broken scepter and an overturned crown. There are thoroughly monarchic nations, free and happy, and kings—I know one of them—as wise and liberal and broad-minded, as the best president in the best republic. [*Great applause*]

Before reading your books, I was acquainted with you as every one is: I knew you as a man of strong and good will, of high intelligence, of noble character, of powerful means; as a magician who once transformed iron into gold, and now transforms gold into science, into art, into education, into welfare, into heroism, into other people's happiness; as a great benefactor of humanity; as an apostle of peace. [*Applause*] But there are sides of your mind and of your character I did not know. I discovered with utmost pleasure your consoling philosophy: "Whatever is, is right." I discovered that you doubt the existence of enemies—you happy man!—being yourself the enemy of none. [*Laughter and applause*] I read this delicious sentence, and so true: "The happiness of giving happiness is far sweeter than the pleasure direct." I was deeply impressed by your love for your mother, your "Queen Dowager," your "Favorite Heroine," and you gave me a new evidence of a principle of mine: "In the destiny of every great man, seek the mother." [*Applause*] You are a poet by the soul, and you are an orator, because you describe the feelings of the orator in the precious moment which tells him that the audi-

ence is his own, as a man who knows that supreme moment of life.

Besides all this, you are a modest man. You could pretend to be one of the first in every human aristocracy —I take the word in the ancient Greek meaning; yet you are the most zealous and fervent in promoting equality among men. You despise conventional superiority and are proud to be the equal of all. For all those reasons you deserve the admiration, the blessings, and the love of the world. I convey to you here the expression of such feelings, on behalf of Italy, and, I may say, of foreign countries. And you know that the judgment of those beyond the frontiers is the anticipation of the judgment of after life. May this life be long and happy for you, for your family, for the citizens of your country, for mankind. We enjoy seeing you so young, so active, so interested in well-doing, and we hope—I specify my wish—that you may add many chapters to your master work, in honor of this republic, this really "Triumphant Democracy." [*Great applause*]

TOASTMASTER REED

Germany has given us a fresh evidence of friendship in its delegation which came across the ocean to attend this celebration. And one of the prominent members of that delegation, of whom I may say to you, the members of the Committee have learned to

think a great deal for the good-natured way in which he has met us in all our efforts, is his Excellency General von Loewenfeld. I am going to ask him to say a few words, and I am going to give him a sentiment, which he probably will not follow as a text, but which I have taken from the writings of one of the great German statesmen: "Germans fear God and nothing else in the world, and the fear of God leads us to cherish peace."

GENERAL VON LOEWENFELD

Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

Speaking in a foreign language, and being no linguist, I am somewhat handicapped. To tell the truth, I am rather doubtful if I shall be able to express all that my heart feels on this occasion. Of course, my German friends and I are immensely flattered by the distinguished invitation to assist at the dedication of the new buildings of the Carnegie Institute. Two years ago the Emperor sent me to deliver to the people of the United States the statue of King Frederick the Great at Washington; [*Applause*] so I dare say I am a little more accustomed to American habits than our gracious host conceded yesterday. In remembrance of my first visit to this hospitable soil, I looked forward with the greatest pleasure to this trip, and to my second meeting with my good old American friends who, in 1904, did

everything possible to make me feel at home. My expectations of their cordial hospitality have been more than realized. The marked attention of the United States government in attaching General Duvall as my personal escort during my stay here, has not only facilitated my official functions, but has also given me the welcomed opportunity of renewing an old friendship. [*Applause*] My gratitude, and that of my German colleagues, has grown deeper through the appreciative remarks made by your mayor, Mr. Guthrie, yesterday, concerning the policy of King Frederick the Great to the young republic of the United States, and still more by the sympathetic words that Mr. Carnegie kindly uttered yesterday respecting Germany and our beloved Emperor. [*Applause*]

I take this opportunity, Mr. President, to repeat once more the heartfelt greetings the Emperor charged me with in the last audience, when I took leave of him on the day before sailing. The Kaiser sends his compliments to you and to your associates, and wishes the greatest success to your Institute, and, to emphasize his appreciation of your aspirations and ambitions, he entrusted us to deliver to the trustees a collection of the latest scientific publications of our government, both civil and military. [*Applause*]

During my stay in this country I have gotten the impression that in America the people were very quick to understand and appreciate the Kaiser's personality early in his career, and also his loyal intentions toward the whole world. [*Applause and cries of "Hear, hear,"*

and "You are right!"] The Emperor's opinion is that the nations should not only trade with each other in commerce, but should also trade in ideas concerning the progress of civilization. [*Applause*] A constant intellectual intercourse would certainly not prevent all frictions and collisions, but it would tend to improve matters and help to avoid awkward misunderstandings, and will be an excellent agent in furthering the interest of general peace. The man who was the first in this country to show a clear understanding of the importance of this intellectual exchange was your President. Mr. Roosevelt proved this by the sympathy and aid he gave in the exchange of American and German professors. [*Applause*]

And, by the way, Mr. Carnegie, it might be fitting for me to call your attention to a fact sometimes overlooked that the nations which possess the greatest military institutions have so infrequently availed themselves of the mighty power which such armaments place in their hands. For thirty-six years it has been the good fortune of Germany to be involved only in unimportant expeditions. For instance, the Chinese expedition, when the United States troops were fighting shoulder to shoulder with European soldiers for the protection of civilization and Christianity. [*Applause*] But none of those expeditions could justly be dignified with the name of war.

In conclusion, let me repeat that my German friends and I do not know how we shall ever repay our indebtedness; but we shall do all in our power to support and

promote the high ideals which are illustrated by the Carnegie Institute. [*Great applause*] Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention.

TOASTMASTER REED

We all know that Scotland annexed England some three hundred years ago. While the English have written the histories of England, and of course colored the facts to suit themselves, [*Laughter*] yet the real students of history who have read between the lines know perfectly well that Scotland took possession of England and has controlled it more or less ever since—with occasional help from Ireland. [*Laughter*] You have heard from one of the dominant race to-night, and I am going to ask another of the dominant race to say a few words. Sir Robert Cranston, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, will tell us what Mr. Carnegie has done for Scotland. I know he can not tell us all, because there would not be time enough to-night; but he will give us some of the things which Mr. Carnegie has done.

SIR ROBERT CRANSTON

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I hope I shall not be thought egotistical when I say I am very proud to be present to-night. I am Scotch, and I do not think I am going beyond my province in saying

that Scotland feels very proud of Andrew Carnegie. [*Applause*] I take away the "Mr.," I take away the "Dr."; for I think the greatest compliment that can be paid to a man is that he shall be called by his name, Andrew Carnegie, which is a household word over the whole of Scotland, and rightly so. [*Applause*] I do not know what to say. I am the guest of Dr. Carnegie and this kind Institute. Will you permit me, on behalf of Scotchmen throughout the world, to tender to the Institute and to Dr. Carnegie the warmest and best thanks for the honor he has done to Scotland by asking me to be here this evening. I could not come when I was Lord Provost, but the moment that my office had ceased to exist I was glad, I assure you frankly, to accept the kind invitation, and feel highly honored in being asked to Pittsburgh. I have no right to speak on behalf of his Majesty, although for many years his representative, yet I am sure there is no man to-night more proud of a boy born in Scotland than Edward, King of Great Britain, is of Andrew Carnegie. [*Applause*] The king is one of the kindest and best-hearted of men, and, I thank God, he makes no difference between peer and peasant. He respects them all over, he aids them wherever he can, and I am sure to-night, that if words could convey to him this banquet given in honor of Andrew Carnegie, he would feel more proud than ever that he is King of Great Britain, and that Andrew Carnegie at least had the honor of being born under his government.

Speaking on behalf of my own country which I have

some right to represent, seeing I was elected by them, there is no name to-night in Scotland more respected or more beloved for what he has done for Scotland than the name of Carnegie. Ladies and gentlemen, when I tell you that your grand Pittsburgh man has spent $15,000,000, or 3,000,000 pounds sterling, upon giving education to the people of Scotland I need say no word more. [*Applause*] I had the honor to be one of his trustees for some three years, and the sum of 49,000 pounds sterling was spent yearly in doing, what? In aiding those who were unable to pay their fees in universities, and in giving the children of the workingman power to reach the higher point, if possible. And, although some remarks have been passed, allow me to assure you as a trustee, that there has been no money spent wrongfully. And he has done a great good to Scotland which no man can ever tell. [*Applause*]

Then he has spoken about peace. I will cover up what decorations and honors I have received as a soldier, but I know no man who would draw the sword quicker than Andrew Carnegie for the freedom and liberty of his country. [*Applause*]

Mr. CARNEGIE: "That is correct."

It is the duty of every soldier, a right and a privilege; [*Applause*] and Scotland—thank God for the honor—has been allied in all the past with France, which I am as proud to acknowledge as any man could possibly be. France and Scotland have stood hand in hand, heart by heart, for freedom and liberty in civil and religious matters. I know no man that would draw

the sword more readily than Andrew Carnegie in defense of freedom and liberty of his civil and religious rights. That is no law, that is the right of every man, the duty of every man, to protect his home and his country to the last drop of blood that remains in his body.

I do thank you very sincerely for your kind invitation, and permit me to present to you from your many, many friends in Scotland our best, our kindest, our most heartfelt wishes for your long life and prosperity. You deserve it, for you have done what Burns has said is the noblest thing on earth. [*Applause*]

TOASTMASTER REED

I have pressed into the service one more orator, and I am going to ask a representative of that strange land of contrasts, Holland, to say a word or two to-night; and I think he ought to, because one of Mr. Carnegie's numerous shafts has descended upon that country in the shape of a temple of peace. You all know the gentleman, all the English-reading world knows him, and I do not want to take time to say more than to present to you Mr. van der Poorten-Schwartz, better known as Maarten Maartens.

MAARTEN MAARTENS

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Carnegie, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

Your toastmaster most courteously commands me to say a few words. I am not going to make a speech. If

he will allow me to quote him, "I 'm in a hurry; you 're in a hurry; where 's my hat?" [*Laughter*] And when I get up to make a speech like this, if I may quote him again, "I don't know where I 'm going; you don't know where I am going; it 's very late. Somebody has eaten my tag." [*Laughter*] I have not a long speech in my pocket, but there are a few words I really would like to say now that, for the first and possibly for the last time, I am able to speak them in this so strangely foreign, so swiftly familiar country, which has been so exceedingly, so swiftly friendly to me, and to many other guests.

I am not going to give you any lengthy impressions of America. It is too late for that. It is too late in two respects for that. I gave them all to the reporters who asked me for them as I came over the gangway off the steamer at New York. [*Laughter*] But I was then not yet able to express my gratitude and my appreciation of the splendid reception we have had here, and I am especially glad to say a few words to the Mayor of this city, who spoke yesterday far too kindly, and yet so justly sympathetic, words of welcome. I have ever been proud—as who would not be?—of my country and my blood, but I have never been so consciously and rationally proud as in this last week since I landed in America. It is doubtless true, as Monsieur Paul Doumer so eloquently told us yesterday, that the Americans are the children of Europe. The greater part of Europe—I don't suppose you want to bring in Turkey—is their mother, or mothers, a sort of European harem of mothers. [*Laughter*] But, if so, then my little coun-

try, with its big history of ideals, must be the grandmother; and very kind you are in the memory of the dear old lady. For it is true, as you so generously tell us, that northern America, as a white state, begins with the Dutch settlements. At two supreme stages of your country's history, its birth and its majority, you were closely allied with us. Your very name, "The United States," is ours, and we proudly remember that we were first to recognize in your Star Spangled Banner a new flag of liberty. [*Applause*] In New York, at any rate, these things are remembered. As I told some of my friends there on leaving, you say that the population of New York is a mixed race. Surely that is a mistake. With the exception of the foreign servants, everybody I 've spoken to has told me he has Dutch blood in his veins. [*Laughter*]

But here in Pittsburgh, if you will spare me just one moment more, I have more serious things to say. Within five minutes after I had entered the magnificent building over yonder, a kindly intuition drew me toward the impressive presentation of labor which your eminent American artist, Mr. Alexander, has immortalized upon its walls. To me, ladies and gentlemen, it seems as if the whole story of the founder's work is written there. Mr. Carnegie said yesterday that he did n't know whether the building belonged to him; he did n't even know whether he had a bond less. Indeed, I can tell him that he has many bonds more. To him it has been given, not to etherealize labor, not to emasculate it, but to take it up and to infuse into it his own

life of imagination and love. [*Applause*] Many an honorary title has been given him. I should like to say, —the word is n't a good one, but it will serve until you give me a better—I should like to say that he has poetized work. You all know the story of the painter who was asked with what he mixed his colors, and he answered that he mixed them with brains. Well, I think Mr. Carnegie has mixed human labor with that highest gift of the gods, imagination. He has taken the glass of pure water—no, not pure, for it is stained with human sweat and material dregs—and suffused it with the red glow of the poet's and the painter's wine from heaven. [*Applause*] He has shown us as we have never quite been shown before the light there is behind the dull, dead dollar. Oh, I know there is many a Mæcenas in our countries, but a Mæcenas separates the powers which this man has combined. We foreign guests who have enjoyed this splendid hospitality, who have come here as witnesses of what one great man has achieved,—we foreign guests can carry away with us this lesson from Pittsburgh, that no work is a drudgery unless we make it so. The cloud we have seen hang over your city is gilded with the golden glow of ennobled and ennobling wealth. The man who built the Carnegie Technical Schools and the Carnegie Hall of Music is teaching us the deepest meaning of that wondrously blended, divinely philosophic utterance, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of imagination, love and duty that proceeds from the soul of God." [*Great applause*]

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

TOASTMASTER REED

And now I have a little surprise for Mr. Carnegie. I will next introduce William Archer, the eminent English dramatic critic, who has kindly consented to read a Scotch poem of which he is the author, and which is eminently appropriate to this occasion.

THE SCOTTISH GUESTS TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

BY

WILLIAM ARCHER

MAN Andra, wi' the guid Scots face;
Man Andra, wi' the auld Scots name,
We Scots, to this far-sinder'd place,
Bring ye kind greeting's ower the faim.

Auld Scotland lo'es ye fine, ye ken,
Her wanderin' son, yet leal an' true;
On her lang roll o' guid, great men,
Tho' latest, no the least are you.

It isna for yer siller, man,
It isna for yer guids an' gear,
Nor yet for yer aye open han',
Yer native country hauds ye dear.

Siller, nae doot, 's a bonny thing,
An' gifts—sic gifts as yours—are braw;
But greater than the gifts ye bring
Is the great heart ahint them a'.

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

Ithers smelt ore to steel, an' steel
To gowd—tho' ye were grand at baith;
But Scotland kens that ye 're the chiel
For smeltin' gowd to love an' faith:

Love for yer neebor, near or far;
Faith in the future, great an' free;
Hatred for nocht, save bluid-red war,
An' ignorance, an' cruelty.

A king o' steel they ca' ye, man!
In palaces kings cower an' hide.
Your palaces, frae lan' to lan',
To a' folk throw their portals wide.

Here, on Monongahela's shore,
A kingly palace ye 've decreed.
We bring it brither-blessing's o'er
Frae Forth an' Clyde, frae Tay an' Tweed;

But chiefly frae Dumfarlane toon,
Yer mither-toon that lo'es ye weel,
We hail this latest, greatest boon
To Pittsburgh frae her king o' steel.

An' here to you, great man, guid freen',
We drink a health, wi' three times three.
Lang life to you, to wife an' wean,
An' blessin's frae humanity.

TOASTMASTER REED

And now I want to return the thanks of the trustees to our guests who have done so much to make a success of these functions. Your cordial coöperation, and your good-natured acceptance of things as they have happened, has been greatly appreciated by the trustees, and with this I will say to you GOOD NIGHT.

Mr. Carnegie then extended his hands on either side of him catching hands with his neighbors, and commenced to sing: "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." The banqueters joined heartily in the song, and thus brought the evening's entertainment with great good fellowship to an enthusiastic conclusion.

SATURDAY MORNING

SATURDAY morning was the day set apart on the official program for the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees upon the European guests under the auspices of the Western University of Pennsylvania, an institution venerable in this country by reason of its charter which, issued in 1787, makes it, with one exception, the oldest institution of learning on the continent west of the Appalachian ranges.

As soon as the doors were opened a large throng of interested people began to fill the Hall of Music. The students from the University, who had for some moments been making the foyer and corridors ring with their college cheers, marched to the second balcony, and took the seats assigned to them, where their presence was quickly indicated to the audience by their rhythmical applause, punctuated once or twice by the college yell, their by-play being much enjoyed by those who were seated in other parts of the house.

The trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania led by their president, Mr. Alexander Dempster, and the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, the faculties of the University and of the Carnegie Technical Schools, together with representatives of other institutions of learning and the invited American guests, took their places upon the platform, and were quickly followed by the distinguished foreign guests, the brilliant colors of the academic costumes, as on previous days, presenting a most attractive spectacle.

Just before the moment of assembling on the platform, the trustees had learned of the intention of one of the German representatives to present to the Carnegie Institute on behalf of his Majesty, the German Emperor, a collection of gifts comprising books, photographs, and other important objects; at the same time Mr. Carnegie had indicated his desire to present to the people of Germany and of France replicas of the great Diplodocus, similar to that which had been given to the British Museum for the people of England. This pleasing episode caused a slight postponement in the regular order of the program. When all had been seated and the strains of the organ had died away, Mr. S. H. Church advanced and said:

"In the unavoidable absence of our president, Mr. Frew, and of our vice-president, Mr. Pitcairn, my associates have asked me to preside for a few moments in connection with an incident which has not been set down on the program which is in your hands. Our great celebration will come to a close this morning. I am

sure it has been successful. The splendid building which has grown up here in these past years has now been opened to the world, and all its manifold treasures belong to the people. It has been an occasion of great joy—of very great distinction. The accomplished men, the charming women, who have come here from other lands to meet under our roof with those who have won distinction in our own country, have given this celebration a renown which can never perish. [*Applause*] They have all bound themselves to Pittsburgh by permanent ties of esteem. I am sure they will never forget us, and I know well that we can never forget them. You have all seen those wonderful mural paintings by John W. Alexander in the next hall —paintings that teem with all the energy and sweat and welter of labor, as we know it in the workshops of Pittsburgh, and out of all that riot of toil you see rising on the higher panels creations which represent the purpose and fruition of labor—Pittsburgh in its intellectual splendor, with figures coming from all directions —they must be angels, because they are women— [*Laughter and applause*] bringing rich gifts to Pittsburgh. This painting is really emblematic of our dedication. Men and women have come from all over the world, every one of them bringing a rich gift, for the richest gift of all is their personal attendance. [*Applause*] But other gifts have come to the Institute. Mr. Paul Doumer, distinguished in the statesmanship of France, has sent books to the Library. [*Applause*] Our English friends have left similar memorials of

their good-will. [*Applause*] And now, that good friend of America, his Majesty, the German Emperor, [*Applause*] directs his Minister of State, Mr. von Mœller, to convey a gift from his Majesty. I have the honor, therefore, to present to you his Excellency Mr. von Mœller."

Mr. von Mœller said:

"*Mr. Church, and Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am directed by his Majesty, the Emperor, to deliver to the trustees of the Carnegie Institute various books containing official publications issued by the German government, photographs of important buildings and statues, and other objects named in the following list, which I beg you to accept with the compliments of his Majesty, the Emperor."

The list of the gifts presented through Mr. von Mœller is published as Appendix A.

Mr. Church: "Your Excellency, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, I gratefully accept the generous and rich gifts which you have just presented from his Majesty, the German Emperor, and I beg you to assure your august master that this token of his Majesty's kind forethought and courtesy will ever be preserved as one of the treasures of the Institute."

Turning to the audience, Mr. Church continued:

"Mr. Carnegie, who left Pittsburgh this morning for New York, has already been apprised of these gifts,

Gifts presented by His Majesty, William II, German Emperor

which have come to us from Germany and from France, and he is very desirous to make a reciprocal little gift —little in one way, but very, very big in another, as you will now learn from Dr. W. J. Holland, who will make the presentation in Mr. Carnegie's name."

Dr. W. J. Holland, the Director of the Museum, arose, and, addressing his Excellency Mr. Theodor von Mœller, Minister of State of Germany, and the representatives from France, at the head of whom stood Monsieur Paul Doumer, said:

"Your Excellency, I am requested by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as his personal representative, and for himself individually, to tender through you and your associates as a gift from himself, a replica of the skeleton of the colossal Diplodocus which was discovered in the mountains of Wyoming a number of years ago, the replica being similar to the one which he had the pleasure of presenting to the British Museum in the spring of the year 1905, at the instance of his Majesty, King Edward VII, of England. I am commissioned to say that this offer, which Mr. Carnegie makes, is a slight token of his appreciation of the interest which your august master, the German Emperor, has shown upon the present occasion, and his great kindne s in permitting so many of the distinguished men of the empire over which he rules with such signal wisdom, to participate with us in the pleasures of these dedicatory exercises."

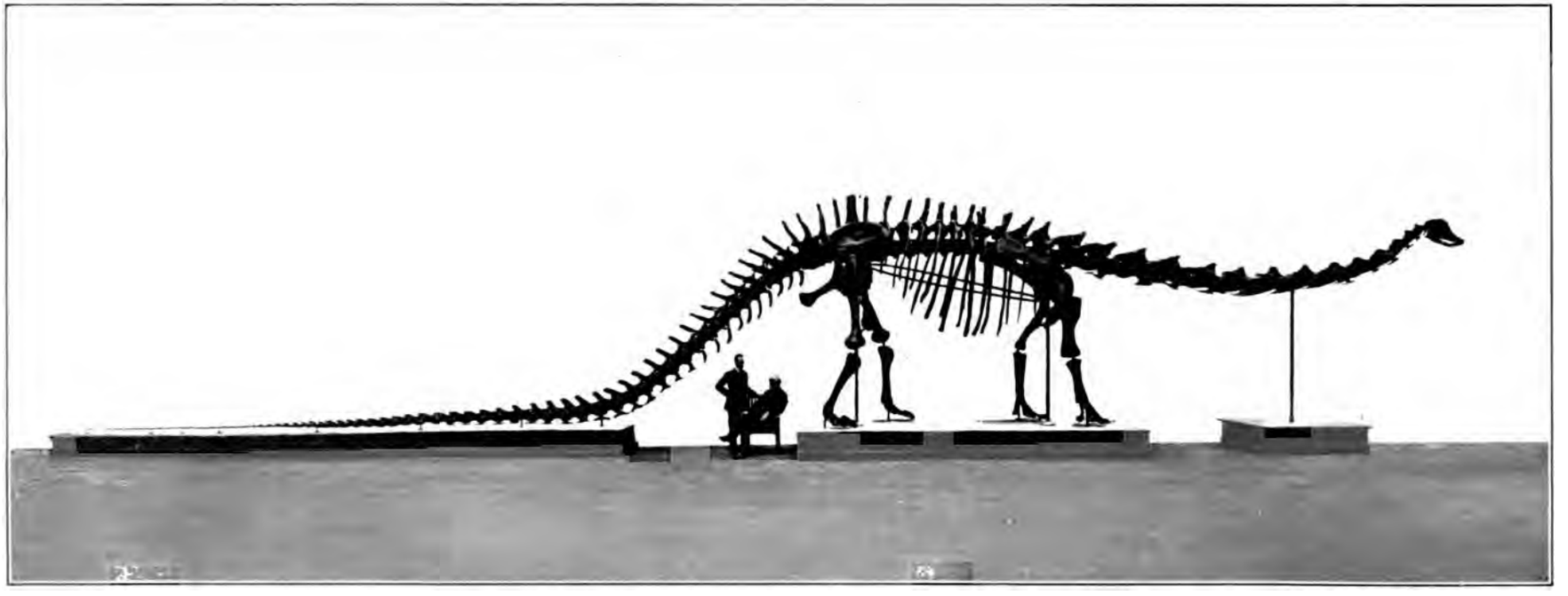
Then, turning to the French delegates, Dr. Holland said:

"And likewise to you, Monsieur Doumer, and to your associates, I am authorized by Mr. Carnegie to make the tender of a like gift to the President of the Republic of France, to be installed as may seem best to the authorities of the republic, in whatever museum may be designated—possibly the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in the Jardin des Plantes. But all details in reference to the form of installation of the gift tendered to you, the distinguished representatives of Germany and France, will be left to future correspondence with myself as the Director of the Carnegie Museum.

"To you, gentlemen of the Republic of France, Mr. Carnegie desires me to express, as I have already done to the gentlemen who represent in our midst German culture and achievement, his sincere appreciation of your kindness in honoring us by your presence; and you will accept his proffered gift as a slight token of the gratitude which he sincerely cherishes on the present occasion."

M. Paul Doumer expressed the grateful thanks of the French government and people for the most interesting gift which Mr. Carnegie had presented.

Mr. Church then said: "The telegraph acts very quickly. The keen interest which his Majesty, the German Emperor, has taken in our celebration is shown by the fact that a cablegram has this instant been received by his Majesty's representative, General von Loewenfeld, and as Mr. Carnegie told me last night that I might have full control of his correspondence today, I give General von Loewenfeld permission from



Restoration of Diplodocus Carnegiei

Preliminarily mounted for presentation to the German Emperor and the President of the French Republic

Mr. Carnegie to communicate this despatch to you, in case he thinks proper to do so."

There was great applause at this remark, indicating the very lively interest with which the audience was following the incident. General von Loewenfeld then stepped forward and read the following telegram:

BERLIN, 13 April, 07

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, FOR GENERAL LOEWENFELD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sprechen Sie Mr. Carnegie für seine Darbietung die ich gerne annehmen will und für die mir durch das Geschenk erwiesene Aufmerksamkeit meinen wärmsten Dank aus.

WILHELM

TRANSLATION

BERLIN, April 13, 1907

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, FOR GENERAL LOEWENFELD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Please express to Mr. Carnegie my warmest thanks for his offer, which I am happy to accept, and also for the attention to me shown by his gift.

WILLIAM

Mr. Church: "It is with very full hearts that we, of this Board of Trustees, the whole thirty-six of whom have worked so hard—or at least thirty-five have—[*Laughter*] to arrange this important celebration, find

that our labors are drawing rapidly to an end. It makes one wish for that situation which is described in Tennyson's 'Lotus-Eaters,'

> In the afternoon they came unto a land
> In which it seemèd always afternoon.

"Would that it might always be afternoon here—that you in front of us, and these famous men on the platform, and these charming women in the boxes who have crossed the seas with them, might linger on here in a perpetual afternoon! But the program—we must no longer invade the fixed order of that! I therefore hand over the control of this platform to Chancellor Samuel Black McCormick, of the Western University of Pennsylvania." To Dr. McCormick: "Dr. McCormick, will you now take charge of it?" [*Great applause*]

Dr. McCormick: "It is a distinguished privilege which is mine to-day, to have a part, as the head of our University, in welcoming you, the guests from abroad, as well as from at home, to the exercises of this hour. The region where we meet to-day is historic ground. It was once the battle-field whereon nations contended together for world-supremacy. It was the French people who first brought to the place where we now are the light of civilization. The sway of the French yielded to that of Great Britain, and this, in the course of time, passed over into the hands of a new nation, a composite people in whose veins flows the rich blood of Germany, of France, of Holland, and of Great Britain, producing

in the free, pure air of this broad land a race hardy and vigorous, worthy to be heirs of what was best and finest in the splendid and glorious peoples from whom we have sprung.

"In 1787, the year of the constitutional convention out of which was born the fundamental law of our nation, the Western University of Pennsylvania was brought into existence by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. From that time on, now 120 years, it has done its work modestly, quietly, thoroughly. It has sent into the professional and business world over 2500 men, of whom many achieved national and some world-wide eminence. From time to time it has conferred upon distinguished men honorary degrees—one of the earliest upon that man, Pittsburgh's great and illustrious son, whose splendid munificence has created the institution, the dedication of whose building has gathered from the four quarters of the world the notable men in whose honor we hold the exercises of this hour.

"It is fitting that Pittsburgh's University should honor itself, and honor this great institution whose guests we all are proud to be to-day, and honor these distinguished men who have come across the sea to grace these exercises of dedication by their illustrious presence, by conferring upon them degrees of high character, in testimony of our appreciation of their merits and attainments.

"Nothing we can do here to-day, no honor we can confer, can add to the glory of their achievements, or to the splendid luster of their fame throughout the world;

but we can show that here, in this city, where industrialism has achieved its most marvelous triumphs, and has reared for the future its most enduring monuments, marking Pittsburgh as the greatest center of applied science, in its every form, in all the world, there is also high appreciation of learning, of scientific attainment, and of personal merit. It is fitting that, here, in this place, the University which stands for education and culture, which stands for intellectual and spiritual values, which, in the very midst of the most stupendous aggregation of material riches the world has ever known, proclaims its conviction that, after all, culture and character are things of more enduring and imperishable worth, should confer these insignia upon those distinguished sons of the great nations beyond the seas.

"The University especially values this privilege at this time, as it stands on the eve of its own new and splendid development, all its departments soon, we hope, to be gathered upon one campus; as it looks forward into the not distant future when new buildings will begin to rear themselves in splendid form, to become the beautiful material manifestation of the spiritual entity which is the real University; as it stands in its 120th year, with its seven great departments, College, Engineering, Observatory, Medicine, Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy, with its 150 instructors, its 965 students, its seven buildings, its $1,250,000 of property and endowment, and expects these in time to be increased and multiplied—as the Western University,

proud of its history in the past, and splendidly confident of a still more glorious future, stands here to-day, she deems it a peculiar privilege to join the Carnegie Institute in honoring the great men from other lands present with us to-day.

"It is equally appropriate that Dr. William J. Holland, formerly the honored Chancellor of this University, now Director of this Museum, whose scientific attainments have carried his name to the far parts of the earth, and who enjoys the personal acquaintance of several of the men who are to be honored to-day, should present them at this time. This he will now proceed to do."

Dr. Holland, on behalf of the faculty and trustees, introduced the candidates, and as they arose, one by one, Chancellor McCormick in time-honored Latin phrase conferred upon them their degrees and they were forthwith invested by the waiting attendants with the academic hoods emblemizing their academic rank. The brief introductions made by Dr. Holland were as follows:

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws Sir ROBERT STAWELL BALL, Fellow of the Royal Society, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge, Director of the Cambridge Observatory, whose exact work in astronomy has been of the highest order, who has the great gift of

popularizing the knowledge of his favorite science, and who has also distinguished himself in other fields of research, having been at one time President of the Royal Zoölogical Society of Ireland. In honoring him the University honors itself. [*Applause*]

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I present for the degree of Doctor of Laws Monsieur PAUL DOUMER, one of the most famous of living Frenchmen, who, in his youth, by his own unaided efforts, attained learning and distinction, rapidly rose to leadership in political circles, has twice served as President of the Chamber of Deputies, gained distinction as Governor-General of French Indo-China by his remarkably successful administration of the affairs of that vast colony covering a period of six years, a successful author, and one of the most influential leaders of political thought in France. [*Applause*]

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I desire to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws PAUL HENRI BENJAMIN BALLUET D'ESTOURNELLES, Baron de Constant de Rebecque, once a member of the French Chamber, now Senator for Sarthe, a most distinguished publicist, and one of the most eloquent and potent advocates of universal peace, permanent member of The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration, a man who has distinguished himself as a

diplomat and as an author. In his absence the degree will be received for him by his friend Monsieur Paul Doumer. [*Applause*]

Mr. Chancellor:

It gives me real pleasure to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws Sir ROBERT CRANSTON, Knight Commander of the Victorian Order, ex-Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, a man who, in early life, achieved distinguished success in mercantile pursuits; who, during his tenure of office as the chief executive of the capital city of Scotland, introduced many valuable administrative reforms; and whose distinguished services to his country in connection with the war in Egypt against the Mahdi, and during the recent war in South Africa, proved him to be a genuine Scotch patriot. [*Applause*]

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws Sir EDWARD ELGAR, Knight, Doctor of Music of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Yale, Professor of Music in the University of Birmingham, a man from whose brain, attuned to sweet harmonies, have emanated some of the very choicest compositions which have delighted the ears of men in recent years, a prince among musical composers.

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree

of Doctor of Laws Herr ERNST VON IHNE, Chief Architect of the German Emperor, the architect of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, of the castle built by her late Majesty the Empress Frederick, of the country seat Hemmelmarck belonging to Prince Henry, and of the State Library now in process of construction, beside a multitude of other noble buildings; one of the most distinguished of living European architects.

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Doctor REINHOLD KOSER, Doctor of Philosophy, Privy Councilor, Director-in-Chief of the Prussian State Archives, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, author of a biography of Frederick the Great, editor of the "Politische Correspondenz Friedrichs des Grossen," in thirty-one volumes, President of the Central Direction of "Monumenta Germanica Historica"; one of the most distinguished historians of modern Germany.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws his Excellency Lieutenant-General ALFRED F. J. L. VON LOEWENFELD, Adjutant-General of his Majesty the German Emperor, who has held many most distinguished military positions, and stands in close personal and confidential relations to his Majesty.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws Dr. PETER CHALMERS MITCHELL, Doctor of Science of the University of Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Society, the Secretary of the Zoölogical Society of London, whose researches in avian and mammalian anatomy have won him distinction, under whose administration the famous Zoölogical Society of London, one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world, the past record of which has been glorious, promises to achieve a record even more glorious.

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws his Excellency THEODOR VON MŒLLER, of Berlin, Minister of State, who has highly distinguished himself in political life, and especially by his generous efforts to secure the amelioration of the social condition of the working-classes in the German empire; one of the most famous of living German statesmen.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws Sir WILLIAM HENRY PREECE, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Fellow of the Royal Society, past-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England, formerly Engineer-in-Chief to the General Postoffice, and Consulting En-

gineer to the Colonies, who is sometimes styled by Pittsburghers "the Westinghouse of England"; a man whose name is known the wide world over for his distinguished ability in applying a knowledge of the laws of nature to the advancement of human welfare.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws Professor JOHN RHŶS, Doctor of Letters of the University of Oxford, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, a distinguished Celt, who has made his race glorious by developing our knowledge concerning their place in the history of the world.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws the Reverend ERNEST STEWART ROBERTS, Master of Arts, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Vice-Chancellor of his University, who, in addition to having achieved a most distinguished reputation as a scholar in one of the most difficult departments of Greek research, has also become an authority of international repute in all matters touching the administration of the internal affairs of universities and kindred institutions.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws JOHN Ross, Doctor of Laws of the University of St. Andrews, member of the Senate of that University, who has devoted his life to the welfare of

the city of Dunfermline, the birthplace of the generous founder of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Laws Professor FRITZ SCHAPER, Chancellor of the Order of Merit for Science and Art, member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Berlin, the author of many splendid works, among them portrait busts of many of the most famous men and women of Germany, the heroic figure of Victory, the figure of Christ in the new Cathedral at Berlin, and many other works of art by which he has greatly adorned the German capital.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor, on behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University, to present the name of a gentleman whose determination to visit Pittsburgh was formed too late for the authorities of the University to communicate with him, but whom they have authorized me to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws —Colonel GUSTAV DICKHUTH, Chief of the General Staff of the Seventeenth Corps d'Armée of the Prussian army, lecturer on military topics to the princes of the royal household, and to his Majesty the Emperor.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Letters, Mr. CHARLES FREDERIC MOBERLY BELL, one of the most distinguished authorities upon the his-

tory of modern Egypt, the manager of "The Times" of London, who represents in his person the majesty of the British press.

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Letters LÉONCE BÉNÉDITE, the Conservateur of the Musée du Luxembourg, Paris, President of the Société des Peintres Orientalistes Français, of the Société des Peintres Graveurs Français, and of numerous other societies founded for the advancement of art. He has written many beautiful and important works upon modern art, and his later years have been consecrated to the cultivation and upbuilding of the interests of the great institution over which he presides, and thus of promoting esthetic culture among the French people.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Letters Mr. JOOST MARIUS WILLEM VAN DER POORTEN-SCHWARTZ, known to countless admiring readers by the easier title of "Maarten Maartens," Doctor of Laws of the universities of Utrecht and of Aberdeen, who is the sole representative here to-day of that brave little kingdom of Holland, whose descendants in the new world are renewing the world-wide fame of their ancestors across the seas.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Letters Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS STEAD, whose

name is known wherever the English language is spoken—and elsewhere—as a prince among journalists, who never has sullied his pen by advocating an unworthy cause, who comes to us to plead on behalf of the cause of universal peace.

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Science Herr FRIEDRICH S. ARCHENHOLD, the Director of the Treptow Observatory, Berlin, who has, in addition to his labors in the field of exact science, rendered distinguished services by popularizing a knowledge of astronomy among his countrymen.

Mr. Chancellor:

On behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University I have the honor of presenting for the degree of Doctor of Science Monsieur CAMILLE ENLART, Director of the Trocadero Museum in Paris, whose knowledge of the sciences of archeology and architecture is illustrated in numerous beautiful and important works which he has published, and whose professional labors in various schools in Paris and in the University of Geneva have kindled great enthusiasm in a large body of eager and delighted students.

APPENDIX A

GIFT OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

MADE APRIL 11, 1907

(BY RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE TRANSFERRED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY AT PITTSBURGH.)

I FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (REICHSAMT DES INNERN)

Berichte über Handel und Industrie.
Zusammengestellt im Reichsamt des Innern. Vols. IV–IX, 1903–1906. 8vo, half calf. Berlin, Carl Heymann.

Internationale Ausstellung in Mailand, 1906. Amtlicher Katalog der Deutschen Abteilung.
8vo, blue linen, pp. 192. Berlin, Georg Stilke, 1906.

Reichs-Arbeitsblatt.
Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt, Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Jahrgänge I–IV, 1903–1906. 4to, half morocco. Berlin, Carl Heymann.

APPENDIX A

Amtlicher Bericht über die Weltausstellung in Saint Louis, 1904.

Small folio, linen, pp. 577, profusely illustrated. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1906.

Geschäftsbericht des Reichs-Versicherungs-Amts für die Jahre 1894–1905.

4to, half morocco, bound as one volume. Reichsdruckerei, Berlin, 1894–1905.

Versicherungs-Statistik für 1902–1903 über die unter Reichsaufsicht stehenden Unternehmungen.

Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Aufsichtsamte für Privatversicherung. 2 vols., 4to, half morocco. Berlin, J. Guttentag, 1905–6.

Berichte, Denkschriften, und Verhandlungen des Fünften Internationalen Kongresses für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft zu Berlin vom 10. bis 15. September, 1906.

Herausgegeben im Auftrag des Deutschen Vereins für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft von Alfred Manes, Dr. phil. et jur., Generalsekretär des Vereins, Geschäftsführer des Kongresses. Vols. I–III, 8vo, half morocco. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1906.

Guide to the Workmen's Insurance of the German Empire.

Revised edition brought up to date for the Universal Exposition at Saint Louis, 1904. Officially compiled by Dr. Zacher, Imperial Privy Counsellor. 8vo, paper, pp. 32, 8 tables. Berlin, A. Asher & Co. (Two copies.)

Die Gewinnbeteiligung der Versicherten bei den im Deutschen Reiche arbeitenden Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaften.

APPENDIX A

Dem V. Internationalen Kongress für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft zu Berlin gewidmet vom Kaiserlichen Aufsichtsamt für Privatversicherung zu Berlin. 8vo, paper, pp. 110. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1906.

Die gebräuchlichsten Sterblichkeitstafeln der im Deutschen Reiche arbeitenden Lebensversicherungsunternehmungen.

Heft XI der "Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Vereins für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft." 8vo, paper, pp. 112. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, Oct., 1906.

Der Begriff der Erwerbsunfähigkeit auf dem Gebiete des Versicherungswesens.

Im Auftrage des Reichs-Versicherungsamts für den V. Internationalen Kongress für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft und den IV. Internationalen Kongress für Versicherungs-Medizin in Berlin, 1906, bearbeitet von H. Siefart, Kaiserlichem Regierungsrat und ständigem Mitgliede des Reichs-Versicherungsamts. Paper, 8vo, pp. 166. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1906.

Statistik der Arbeiterversicherung des Deutschen Reichs für die Jahre 1885–1904.

Im Auftrage des Reichs-Versicherungsamts für die Internationalen Kongresse für Versicherungswissenschaft und Versicherungsmedizin in Berlin, 1906, bearbeitet von Dr. jur. G. A. Klein, Kaiserlichem Regierungsrat im Reichs-Versicherungsamt. Sonderabdruck. Paper, small folio, pp. 37. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1906.

Das Gefahrentarifwesen der Unfallversicherung des Deutschen Reichs. Mit einem Anhang: Die Umlagebeiträge der wichtigeren Gewerbezweige für das Jahr 1898.

Im amtlichen Auftrage für die Weltausstellung zu Paris bear-

beitet von Konrad Hartmann, Kaiserlichem Geheimem Regierungsrath und ständigem Mitgliede des Reichs-Versicherungsamts, u.s.w. Paper, 8vo, pp. 94. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1900.

Die Bedeutung des Prämienreservefonds nach dem Deutschen Privatversicherungsgesetze.
Von Dr. Broecker, Kaiserlichem Regierungsrat im Aufsichtsamt für Privatversicherung, u.s.w. Paper, 8vo, pp. 20, n. d.

Die Arbeiterversicherung des Deutschen Reichs.
Für die Weltausstellung in Saint Louis, 1904, dargestellt vom Reichs-Versicherungsamt, u.s.w. Katalog und Führer. Bearbeitet von Dr. jur. G. A. Klein. 8vo, paper, pp. 36, n. d.

The Workmen's Insurance of the German Empire. Catalogue and Guide.
St. Louis Universal Exposition, 1904. (English translation of the foregoing.) 8vo, paper, pp. 36. (Two copies.)

Die Deutsche Arbeiterversicherung als soziale Einrichtung.
Zweite Auflage im Auftrage des Reichs-Versicherungsamts für den VII. Internationalen Arbeiterversicherungs-Kongress in Wien, 1905, bearbeitet von A. Bielefeldt, K. Hartmann, G. A. Klein, L. Lass, und F. Zahn. 8vo, paper, pp. 152. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1905.

Die Deutsche Arbeiterversicherung als soziale Einrichtung.
Vom Reichs-Versicherungsamt für den V. Internationalen Kongress für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Berlin, Sept. 10–15, 1906, bearbeitet. 8vo, paper, pp. 37. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1906. (Extract from the foregoing.)

APPENDIX A

Leitfaden zur Arbeiterversicherung des Deutschen Reichs.

Neu zusammengestellt für die Internationalen Kongresse für Versicherungswissenschaft und Versicherungsmedizin in Berlin, 1906. Bearbeitet von Dr. Zacher, Prof. Dr. jur. L. Lass, und Dr. jur. G. A. Klein. 8vo, paper, pp. 47. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1906.

The German Workmen's Insurance as a Social Institution.

Compiled for the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, 1904, by order of the Imperial Insurance Office.

Part II. *Statistics.* By Dr. G. A. Klein. Paper, 8vo, pp. 36. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1904.

Part III. *Prevention of Accidents and Workmen's Hygiene.* By Konrad Hartmann. 8vo, pp. 23. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1904.

Part IV. *Workmen's Insurance and National Health.* By A. Bielefeldt. 8vo, pp. 28. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1904.

Part V. *Workmen's Insurance and National Economy.* By Dr. Friedrich Zahn. 8vo, pp. 36. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1904.

Beiträge zur Statistik der Deutschen Lebens- und Feuerversicherung im Jahre 1901.

Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Aufsichtsamte für Privatversicherung. Small folio, half morocco, pp. 69. Berlin, J. Guttentag, 1903.

Geschäftsbericht des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Aufsichtsamts für Privatversicherung, 1902–1905.

Compiled from the "Veröffentlichungen." Small 4to, half morocco. Berlin, 1903–1906.

APPENDIX A

II FROM THE IMPERIAL GERMAN POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT (REICHS-POSTAMT)

Die Bücher der Chronika der drei Schwestern. By I. K. A. Musæus.

Illustrirt von H. Lefler und J. Urban. Querfolio, linen, 55 pp., edition de luxe. Gedruckt in der Reichsdruckerei. Berlin, J. A. Stargardt, 1900.

Druckschriften des fünfzehnten bis achtzehnten Jahrhunderts in getreuen Nachbildungen.

Herausgegeben von der Direction der Reichsdruckerei. Large portfolio, full morocco, gilt, silk-lined, with the Imperial Arms on the covers. Berlin, 1884–1887.

Monumenta Germaniæ et Italiæ Typographica. Deutsche und Italienische Inkunabeln in getreuen Nachbildungen.

Herausgegeben von der Direction der Reichsdruckerei. Auswahl und Text von K. Burger, Custos des Buchgewerbe-Museums zu Leipzig. Lieferungen 1–6. 200 plates in two portfolios full morocco, gilt, silk-lined, with the Imperial Arms on covers. Edition de luxe. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1892–1896.

The Songs of Selim I, Sultan of Persia.

Text in Persian. Folio, illuminated borders. Edition de luxe. One of a very small number of copies printed at the Reichsdruckerei in Berlin for presentation on the occasion of a visit of the Sultan Muzaffer-ed-din to Germany.

Large portfolio, full morocco, gilt, satin-lined, with the Imperial Arms on covers.

APPENDIX A

Containing 43 facsimile reproductions of copperplates, mezzotints, and wood-cuts of the old masters from the beginning of the 15th to the end of the 18th centuries, and six water-mark sheets with portraits of His and Her Imperial and Royal Majesties, His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, and of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Roosevelt. Reichsdruckerei. Edition de luxe.

Lucas Cranach. Sammlung von Nachbildungen seiner vorzüglichsten Holzschnitte und seiner Stiche.
Hergestellt in der Reichsdruckerei und herausgegeben von F. Lippmann, Direktor des Königlichen Kupferstichkabinets in Berlin. Folio, boards, 64 plates. Berlin, 1895.

III FROM THE ROYAL PRUSSIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (KULTUSMINISTERIUM)

A receptacle, four feet four inches long, three feet six inches wide, and twelve and one-half inches deep, bound in red morocco, in imitation of a colossal book, with brazen bosses on the sides and back, and inscribed in large gilt letters: "Arbeiten aus dem Denkmäler-Archiv des Königl. Preuss. Kultusministeriums zum 11. April, 1907."
This contains mounted photographs on frames of the following:

1. Denkmal des Grossen Kurfürsten zu Berlin.
2. Dom in Limburg a. L.
3. Erechtheion auf der Acropolis von Athen.
4. Dom in Worms.
5. Hagia Sophia zu Constantinopel.
6. Burg-Eltz am Mosel.

7. Münster in Freiburg.
8. Dom in Bamberg.
9. Liebfrauenkirche in Trier.
10. Münster in Freiburg. (Interior View.)
11. Dom in Halberstadt.
12. Porta Nigra in Trier.

Das Kastell in Bari.

Herausgegeben vom Königlichen Preussischen Historischen Institut in Rom. Bearbeitet von Arthur Haseloff. Folio, linen, pp. 25, plates I–XIX. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1906.

Adolph von Menzel. Abbildungen seiner Gemälde und Studien.

Auf Grund der von der Kgl. National-Galerie im Frühjahr, 1905, veranstalteten Ausstellung unter Mitwirkung von Dr. E. Schwedeler-Mayer und Dr. J. Kern herausgegeben von Dr. Hugo von Tschudi. Folio, half vellum, gilt, pp. 454, profusely illustrated. Munich, F. Bruckmann, A.-G., 1906.

Die Deutsche Jahrhundert-Ausstellung, Berlin, 1906.

Ausstellung Deutscher Kunst aus der Zeit von 1775–1875 in der Königlichen National-Galerie, Berlin, 1906. Herausgegeben vom Vorstand der Deutschen Jahrhundertausstellung. Auswahl der hervorragendsten Bilder mit einleitendem Text von Hugo von Tschudi. 2 vols., folio, cloth, gilt tops, profusely illustrated. Munich, F. Bruckmann, A.-G., 1906.

Collection Pisani, Palais Pisani, Place Manin, Florence.

Collection of photographs of important paintings bound sumptuously as an oblong folio volume, green cloth, gilt.

APPENDIX A

IV FROM THE ROYAL PRUSSIAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS (MINISTERIUM DER ÖFFENTLICHEN ARBEITEN)

Denkschrift über den Entwurf eines Rhein-Elbe-Kanals.

Auf Grund der Vorarbeiten aufgestellt, Berlin, 1. Januar, 1899, von Prüsmann, Königlichem Wasser-Bauinspektor. Heft I, Text; Heft II, Atlas; 4to, cloth. Berlin, B. Gisevius.

Lichtbilder von der Königlichen Versuchsanstalt für Wasserbau und Schiffbau zu Berlin.

Aufgenommen von Egon Schümann, Königlichem Wasserbauinspektor. Als Handschrift gedruckt. 29 plates in blue muslin portfolio. Berlin, 1904.

Die Versuchsanstalt für Wasserbau und Schiffahrt zu Berlin.

Vortrag gehalten in der Sitzung des grossen Ausschusses des "Central Vereins für Hebung der Deutschen Fluss- und Kanal-Schiffahrt" vom 3. April, 1903, von Wasserbauinspektor Schümann. Sonderabdruck aus der "Zeitschrift für Binnen-Schiffahrt," X. Jahrgang, Heft 8, 1903. Folio, pp. 13, folding plate. Berlin, 1903.

Kommissionsbericht über die Wasserstrassen-Vorlage des Jahres 1904 mit Ausnahme des Grossschiffahrtweges Berlin-Stettin.

No. 594, Haus der Abgeordneten, 20. Legislaturperiode, I. Session, 1904–5. Berichtserstatter Abgeord. Dr. am Zehnhoff. Small folio, blue muslin, pp. 351, maps and charts. Berlin, W. Moeler, 1904.

APPENDIX A

Das Eisbrechwesen im Deutschen Reiche.

Auf Veranlassung des Königlichen Preussischen Herrn Ministers der Oeffentlichen Arbeiten, dargestellt von M. Görz und M. Buchmeister. 4to, green cloth, pp. 248, 46 plates. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1900.

Memel-, Pregel- und Weichselstrom, ihre Stromgebiete und ihre wichtigsten Nebenflüsse.

Eine hydrographische, wasserwirthschaftliche und wasserrechtliche Darstellung. Auf Grund des allerhöchsten Erlasses vom 28. Februar, 1892, im Auftrage des Preussischen Wasser-Ausschusses, herausgegeben von H. Keller, Geheimer Baurath, Vorsteher des Bureaus des Ausschusses. 4 vols., small 4to, Text; 1 vol., large folio, Maps; cloth. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1899.

Weser und Ems, ihre Stromgebiete und ihre wichtigsten Nebenflüsse.

Eine hydrographische, wasserwirthschaftliche und wasserrechtliche Darstellung, u.s.w. Herausgegeben von H. Keller, Geheimer Baurath, u.s.w. 4 vols., small 4to. Text; 1 vol., sm. folio, Tabellen und Anlagen; 1 vol. large folio, maps; cloth. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1901.

Hafen zu Emden.

Denkschrift über den weiteren Ausbau des Emden Hafens. Sm. folio, text and maps; half morocco. Berlin, B. Gisevius, 1905.

Die Neuen Wasserwirthschaftlichen Gesetze in Preussen.

Im Auftrage des Preussischen Herrn Ministers der Oeffentlichen Arbeiten für den X. Internationalen Schiffahrt-Kongress in Mailand zusammengestellt von Dr. Ing. Sympher, Geheimer Oberbaurat. 8vo, half morocco, pp. 108. Berlin, William Ernst u. Sohn, 1905.

APPENDIX A

Ingenieurwerke in und bei Berlin.

Festschrift zum 50-jährigen Bestehen des Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure. Small 4to, cloth, pp. 535, numerous illustrations, maps, and plates. Berlin, Julius Sittenfeld, 1906.

Die Binnenschiffahrt in Europa und Nordamerika.

Im Auftrage des Herrn Ministers der öffentlichen Arbeiten nach amtlichen Berichten und Veröffentlichungen, bearbeitet von Eger, Regierungs- und Baurath. Small folio, half morocco, gilt, pp. 142, maps. Berlin, Siemenroth u. Troschel, 1899.

Die Arbeiten der Rheinstrom-Bauverwaltung, 1851–1900.

Denkschrift anlässlich des 50-jährigen Bestehens der Rheinstrom-Bauverwaltung und Bericht über die Verwendung der seit 1880 zur Regulirung des Rheinstroms bewilligten ausserordentlichen Geldmittel, nach amtlichen Materialen bearbeitet von R. Jasmund, Regierungs- und Baurath. Folio, linen, decorated cover, pp. 242. Leipziger Buchdruckerei, A.-G., vorm. Gustav Fritsche, 1900.

Der Rhein von Strassburg bis zur Holländischen Grenze.

Ein in technischer und wirthschaftlicher Beziehung unter Benutzung amtlicher Quellen im Auftrage des Herrn Ministers der Oeffentlichen Arbeiten bearbeitet im Frühjahr 1902 von E. Beyerhaus, Wasserbau-Inspektor bei der Kgl. Rheinstrombauverwaltung in Coblenz. Folio, cloth, pp. 128. Profusely illustrated with maps and plates. Leipziger Buchdruckerei, A.-G., vorm. Gustav Fritsche, 1902.

Der Bau des Dortmund-Ems-Canals.

Bearbeitet im Auftrag des Herrn Ministers der öffentlichen Arbeiten. Vol. I, text, small folio, pp. 100, with 124 illustra-

tions; Vol. II, Atlas, 31 plates, large folio; half morocco, gilt, Imperial Arms on covers. Berlin, Wilhelm Ernst u. Sohn, 1902.

Festschrift zur Eröffnung des Dortmund-Ems-Kanals, 1899.

Folio, linen, pp. 59, numerous photogravures and maps. Berlin, Gisevius, n. d.

Der Hafen von Dortmund.

Denkschrift zur Feier der Hafeneinweihung am 11. August, 1899. Für die Stadt Dortmund bearbeitet von Mathies, Regierungs- und Baurath. Folio, full yellow morocco, pp. 83, profusely illustrated with cuts, plates, and maps. Dortmund, Fr. Wilh. Ruhfus, n. d.

Die wirthschaftliche Bedeutung des Rhein-Elbe-Kanals.

Von Sympher, Regierungs- und Baurath. Band I, Text, pp. 154; Band II, Anlagen. Small folio, linen limp. Berlin, Siemenroth u. Troschel, 1899.

Die Betriebseinrichtungen des Teltowkanals.

Von Erich Block. Sonderabdruck aus der "Elektroteknischen Zeitschrift," Jahrgang 1906. Folio, half morocco, gilt top.

Festschrift zur Einweihung des Teltow-Kanals durch seine Majestät den Kaiser und König Wilhelm II.

Im Auftrage des Kreises Teltow verfasst von Christian Havestadt, Königlichem Baurat, u.s.w. Folio, linen, pp. 104. Illustrated with cuts, plates, and maps. Berlin, Rohde, 1906.

Bau und Betrieb der Dampfbagger der Preussischen Wasserbauverwaltung.

Bearbeitet im Ministerium der öffentlichen Arbeiten. 104 Ab-

bildungen und 7 Tafeln. Small folio, half morocco, gilt top, pp. 104. Berlin, Stankiewicz, 1904.

Statistische Nachweisungen über Ausgeführte Wasserbauten des Preussischen Staates.

Bearbeitet im Ministerium der öffentlichen Arbeiten von P. Roloff, Regierungs- und Baurat. Folio, half morocco, gilt top, pp. 136. Berlin, Wilhelm Ernst u. Sohn, 1907.

Deutsche Wasserstrassen und ihr Verkehr.

Portfolio, half morocco, containing folding maps published by Sympher, and a pamphlet with explanations. Berlin, Julius Moser, 1902.

Kaiser Wilhelm-Kanal.

Large portfolio, half morocco, with Imperial Arms on side, containing 20 large photographs of the Canal. n. d.

Talsperren.

Large portfolio, half morocco, gilt with the Imperial Arms on the side, containing 20 photographs of dams (Talsperren) erected in different parts of Prussia. Edition de luxe.

Herrenhaus und Abgeordnetenhaus in Berlin.

Twenty-five photographs bound as one large folio volume, half morocco, gilt, with the Imperial Arms on the covers. Edition de luxe.

Neubauten der Stadt Berlin.

Gesamtansichten und Einzelheiten nach den mit Massen versehenen Originalzeichnungen der Fassaden und des Innenraums so wie Naturaufnahmen der Bemerkenswertesten Teile der seit dem Jahre 1897 in Berlin errichteten städtischen Bauten. Mit beschreibendem Text von Stadtbaurat Ludwig Hoffmann. Vols. I–V, folio, cloth, 250 plates. Berlin, Bruno Hessling, 1902.

APPENDIX A

Berlin und seine Bauten.

Bearbeitet und herausgegeben vom Architektenvereine zu Berlin und der Vereinigung Berliner Architekten. Mit 2150 Abbildungen im Text, 18 Lichtdrucktafeln, 1 Stichtafel, und 4 Anlagen. Vols. I–II, half morocco. Wilhelm Ernst u. Sohn, Berlin, 1896.

Large Portfolio. Bound in half morocco, gilt.

Containing 19 photographs of the Dortmund-Ems-Canal, the Teltow-Canal, and the Home for Seamen near Teltow.

Large Portfolio. Bound in half morocco, gilt.

Containing 21 photographs of the Harbor of Memel, the Harbor of Pillau, the new mouth of the Vistula, Ice-breaking on the Vistula, the Harbor of Brahemünde, and the Cylindrical Watergate at Brahnau.

Large Portfolio. Bound in half morocco, gilt.

Containing 20 photographs of the Harbor of Emden, the Harbor of Ruheort, the Harbor of Geestemünde, the fire-ship "Fehrnarnbelt," the Lighthouse at Helgoland, and the dredging-ship of the Department of Construction of the River Elbe.

Large stand of oak with swinging frames containing the following mounted photographs:

Railroad bridge (Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke) near Müngsten.

Railroad bridge crossing the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal near Lewensau.

Viaduct on the line from Remscheid to Solingen.

Viaduct of the Elevated crossing the Potsdam Terminal in Berlin.

Railroad bridge crossing the Rhine near Worms.

Dammtor-Depot at Hamburg. Train-shed.

Viaduct of the Elevated over the Anhalt-Railroad in Berlin.

APPENDIX A

The new Terminal at Frankfurt-am-Main. Middle section of the train-shed.

Railroad bridge (Kaiser Brücke) crossing the Rhine near Mainz on the line from Mainz to Wiesbaden.

Passenger bridge over the classification-yard near Strassburg (Elsass).

The new Terminal at Altona. Train-shed.

Railroad bridge crossing the Rhine near Coblenz-Horchheim.

The Bellerman Street Bridge crossing the Suburban Station Gesundbrunnen in Berlin.

Die Strassen-Brücken der Stadt Berlin.

Herausgegeben vom Magistrat. 2 vols., folio, linen, profusely illustrated. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1902.

V FROM THE ROYAL PRUSSIAN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (MINISTERIUM FÜR HANDEL UND GEWERBE)

Bücher-Verzeichniss des Vereins für die Bergbaulichen Interessen im Oberbergamtsbezirk Dortmund zu Essen.

Dritte Ausgabe, Dec. 31, 1904. 4to, buckram. Berlin, H. S. Hermann, 1905.

Die Entwickelung des Niederrheinisch-Westfälischen Steinkohlen-Bergbaues in der zweiten Hälfte des 19ten Jahrhunderts.

Herausgegeben vom Verein für die bergbaulichen Interessen im Oberbergamtsbezirk Dortmund in Gemeinschaft mit der Westfälischen Berggewerkschafts-Kasse und dem Rheinisch-Westfälischen Kohlensyndikat. Vols. I–XII. Royal 8vo, linen, many maps and plates. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1903–4.

APPENDIX A

Jahres-Berichte der Königlich Preussischen Gewerberäthe.

Jahrgang 1896–1905. 10 vols., 8vo, crushed Levant, full gilt, tooled. Edition de luxe. Berlin, W. T. Bruer, 1897–1906.

Bericht über den 9. allgemeinen Deutschen Bergmannstag zu St. Johann-Saarbrücken vom 7. bis 10. September, 1904.

Mit 58 Text-Figuren und 10 lithographischen Tafeln. Royal 8vo, linen, pp. 180. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1905.

Erster Verwaltungsbericht des Königlichen Preussischen Landesgewerbeamts, 1905.

8vo, full vellum, gilt, tooled edges. Special edition de luxe. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1906.

VI FROM THE IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF WAR (KRIEGSMINISTERIUM)

Militärische Schriften weiland Kaiser Wilhelms des Grossen Majestät.

Auf Befehl Seiner Majestät des Kaisers und Königs herausgegeben vom Königlich Preussischen Kriegsministerium, Vols. I–II. Folio, half morocco, gilt, tooled. Edition de luxe, with Imperial Arms on cover. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1897.

Die Mobilmachung von 1870–71.

Mit allerhöchster Genehmigung Seiner Majestät des Kaisers und Königs bearbeitet im Königlichen Kriegsministerium von Gustav Lehmann, wirklichem geheimem Kriegs-Rat und vortragendem Rat im Kriegsministerium. Folio, half morocco, gilt, pp. 366, plates. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1904.

APPENDIX A

Geschichte der Bekleidung, Bewaffnung, und Ausrüstung des Königlich Preussischen Heeres.

Auf allerhöchsten Befehl Seiner Majestät des Kaisers und Königs herausgegeben von dem Königlichen Kriegsministerium. Erster Teil: Die Infanterie-Regimenter im Jahre 1806; Zweiter Teil: Die Kürassier- und Dragoner Regimenter seit Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts bis zur Reorganisation der Armee 1808. Bearbeitet von C. Kling. Full morocco, gilt, tooled. Edition de luxe, with Imperial Arms on cover. Weimar, Putze & Hölzer, 1902–6.

Geschichte der Königlich Preussischen Fahnen und Standarten seit dem Jahre 1807.

Bearbeitet vom Königlichen Kriegsministerium. 2 vols. Folio, half morocco, gilt. Edition de luxe. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1889.

Karte des Deutschen Reiches, 1 : 100000.

Vols. I–II. Two receptacles elegantly bound in full morocco, gilt, with the Imperial Arms on the covers, containing 674 maps of the German Empire as loose sheets.

Topographische Uebersichtskarte des Deutschen Reiches, 1 : 200000.

Receptacle elegantly bound in full morocco, gilt, with the Imperial Arms on the covers, containing 194 topographic maps of the German Empire as loose sheets.

Karte von Ost-China, 1 : 1000000.

Herausgegeben von der Kgl. Preussischen Landesaufnahme. Large portfolio, full morocco, gilt, with the Imperial Arms on the covers, containing twelve large maps mounted on muslin.

APPENDIX A

VII FROM THE IMPERIAL NAVY DEPARTMENT (REICHS-MARINE-AMT)

Marine-Rundschau.

Jahrgänge XV–XVII, 6 Teile, 8vo, blue cloth, gilt tops. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1904–1906.

Deutsches Seemännisches Wörterbuch.

Im Auftrage des Staatssekretärs des Reichs-Marine-Amts herausgegeben von A. Stenzel, Kapitän zur See a. D. Mit 2 bunten und 7 schwarzen Tafeln, sowie 6 Tafeln und 33 Abbildungen im Text. Royal 8vo, blue cloth, gilt top. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1904.

Die Forschungen S.M.S. "Gazelle" in den Jahren 1874 bis 1876 unter Kommando des Kapitän zur See Freiherrn von Schleinitz.

Herausgegeben von dem Hydrographischen Amt des Reichs-Marine-Amts. Vols. I–V, 4to, blue cloth, gilt, many maps, charts, and plates. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1889–1900.

Die Entwickelung der Deutschen See-Interessen im letzten Jahrzehnt.

Zusammengestellt im Reichs-Marine-Amt. 4to, blue cloth, gilt top. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1905.

Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie.

Vols. XXXII–XXXIV, 1904–1906. Small 4to, half morocco. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1904–1906.

Nauticus: Jahrbuch für Deutschlands Seeinteressen.

Unter theilweiser Benutzung amtlichen Materials herausge-

geben. Vols. VI–VIII, 8vo, blue cloth, gilt. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1904–1906.

Lehrbuch der Navigation.

Herausgegeben vom Reichs-Marine-Amt. Zweite umgearbeitete Auflage. Band I. Terrestrische Navigation; Band II. Astronomische Navigation. 2 vols., 8vo, blue cloth, gilt. Berlin, Mittler u. Sohn, 1906.

FROM THE GERMAN NAVAL OBSERVATORY (DEUTSCHE SEEWARTE)

Segelhandbuch für den Atlantischen Ozean.

Zweite Auflage. Herausgegeben von der Direktion der Deutschen Seewarte. Mit 61 Text-Figuren und 4 Steindrucktafeln. Royal 8vo, pp. 598. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1899.

Atlantischer Ozean. Ein Atlas von 36 Karten.

Zweite Auflage. Large folio. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1902.

Segelhandbuch für den Stillen Ozean.

Erste Auflage. Herausgegeben von der Direktion der Deutschen Seewarte. Mit 32 Text-Figuren und 9 Steindrucktafeln. Royal 8vo, pp. 916. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1897.

Stiller Ozean. Ein Atlas von 31 Karten.

Oblong folio. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1896.

Segelhandbuch für den Indischen Ozean.

Herausgegeben von der Direktion der Deutschen Seewarte. Mit 41 Text-Figuren und 9 Steindrucktafeln. Royal 8vo, pp. 812. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1892.

APPENDIX A

Indischer Ozean. Ein Atlas von 35 Karten.
Oblong folio. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1891.

Aus dem Archiv der Deutschen Seewarte.
Jahrgang 27–29. 3 vols., 4to, half morocco. Hamburg, 1904–6.

Tägliche Synoptische Wetterkarten für den Nordatlantischen Ozean und die anliegenden Teile der Kontinente.
Herausgegeben von dem Dänischen Meteorologischen Institut und der Deutschen Seewarte. XIX. Jahrgang. Folio, half morocco. Copenhagen & Hamburg, 1905.

GIFT OF HERR ERNST VON IHNE, LL.D.

Portfolio.
Containing photographs of Schloss Friedrichshof, the country-seat of Her Majesty the Empress Frederick. Built by Ernst von Ihne, 1889–1893.

Portfolio.
Containing photographs of Haus Sonneck, the seat of Herr Henry T. von Bœttinger of Elberfeld. Built by Ernst von Ihne, 1892–1894.

Six photographs
Of the interior of the Royal Stables in Berlin. Built by Ernst von Ihne. Finished in 1903.

APPENDIX A

GIFT OF MONSIEUR PAUL DOUMER, LL.D.

L'Indo-Chine française.

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APPENDIX B

THANKS TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR

PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 15, 1907

To HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM II
GERMAN EMPEROR, KING OF PRUSSIA

Your Majesty:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, we desire to express a deep sense of appreciation of Your Majesty's kindness in arranging for the attendance, on the occasion of the recent dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, of certain of the most distinguished citizens of Germany, whose presence added to the charm, while their eloquent felicitations enhanced the interest, of the occasion.

We also desire to express our grateful thanks for the noble gift of important publications issued by the German Government, which will forever remain in the Carnegie Library as a treasured token of Your Majesty's good will.

These gracious and generous attentions toward the

APPENDIX B

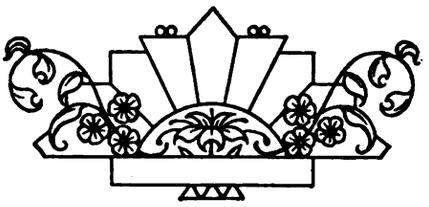
Carnegie Institute and the people of Pittsburgh can not fail to strengthen the bonds of friendship which have always existed unimpaired between our country and the German Empire.

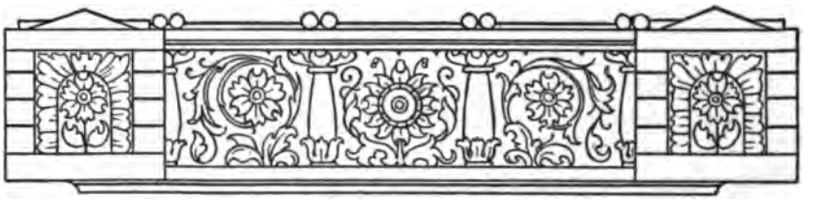
Praying that Your Majesty may long be spared in health and strength to lead a prosperous and happy people, and assuring Your Majesty of our abiding esteem, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute,

With profound respect,

W. N. FREW
President

S. H. CHURCH
Secretary





APPENDIX C

SOME JEWELS SET TOGETHER

"THE trustees of the Carnegie Art Galleries have put themselves at the head of the art movement not only in America, but also in Europe. An exhibition so choice, varied, and at the same time summarizing so completely the art tendencies of to-day is without parallel anywhere."—CHARLES H. CAFFIN, in *Harper's Weekly*, November, 1899.

"THIS international exhibition of Pittsburgh is the only international art society existing in the United States."—JEAN FRANCOIS RAFFAELI, 1899.

"THE exhibition which has just been opened is the best one you ever had, and I am disposed to say, one of the best exhibitions of the century."—WILLIAM M. CHASE, 1899.

"MR. ZORN agrees entirely with me in the opinion that the general average is higher than in any collection that has ever come before us as jurors."—ALEXANDER HARRISON, 1900.

"THE galleries now contain as high a quality of canvases as has ever been gathered together in America, with the exception probably of the World's Fair at Chicago."—KENYON COX, 1900.

MEMORIAL OF THE DEDICATION

"THE standard of the works sent here for exhibition is, to my mind, an exceptionally high one."—ANDERS L. ZORN, 1900.

"THE Carnegie Institute is the first institution in the United States that has invited the works of international artists to be exhibited in America, thereby giving the public a fair idea of what is being done in the art world."—ROBERT W. ALLAN, 1901.

"YOUR Loan Exhibition, in representative range and in art value, is superb. It has entirely compelled the profound gratitude and honor of the nation."—DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS, President Armour Institute, Chicago, 1902.

"YOU have a very beautiful exhibition—in point of evenness and quality, the best in this country."—CHILDE HASSAM, 1903.

"CONSIDERING the size of the display and the number of works on view I do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the finest collections of modern art that I have seen."—ALEXANDER ROCHE, Edinburgh, 1904.

"THE annual shows of the Carnegie Institute are like yearly World's Fairs of pictures."—ERNEST KNAUFFT, in *Review of Reviews*, 1904.

"THE Pittsburgh exhibition expresses in the most remarkable manner the present art movement of the world."—ALFRED EAST, 1905.

"THE exhibition is very important and interesting in the quality of American works and in the great variety of schools of all countries represented; and I was greatly impressed by the Institute's methods of administration and general organization."—CHARLES COTTET, 1905.

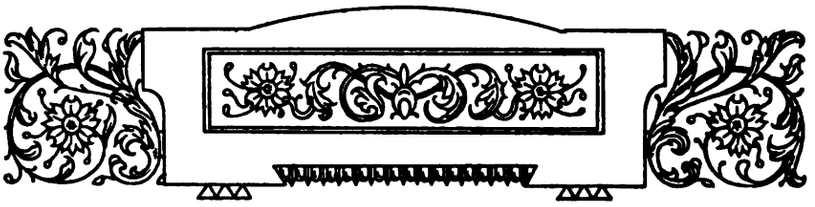
"THE Carnegie Institute's Exhibition of 1907 was the most important international exhibition ever made in America, except at expositions."—W. M. R. FRENCH, 1907.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

PALAIS DU TROCADÉRO,
November 15, 1907

THE architectural collection represents a selection which evidences indubitable taste. One sees placed in equal relation works of the antique, the middle age, the Renaissance, the Grecian, the French, and the Italian periods. Such perfect reproductions of the best models could not be gathered without great effort. It was thus that the magnificent cast of the Porch of St. Gilles, at Gard, France, of which no other museum possesses more than a third, or some of the smaller parts, was secured, and made an imposing background in the grand hall of architecture. Such a collection is an incomparable instrument of education, and one cannot restrain himself in congratulating the organizers.

CAMILLE ENLART,
Director, Trocadero Museum, France



INDEX

Aberdeen, University of, 237
Abraham, 94
Académie de Dijon, 213
Académie Impériale des Sciences de St.-Pétersbourg, 212
Académie de Montpellier, France, 214
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 103
Academy of Science of St. Louis, 104
Adelbert College, 203
Aix-Marseille, Université d', 223
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 105
Aladdin, 55
Albright Art Gallery, 119
Alden, Frank E., 9, 42
Alden & Harlow, 89
Alderman, E. A., 193
Aldrich, William S., 10, 41
Alexander, John W., 10, 42, 399, 407
Allan, Robert W., 450
Allegheny College, 106
Allegheny County Public Schools, 107
Allegheny Library, 56, 57
Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence, 260
American Association for the Advancement of Science, 109
"American Commonwealth," 388
American Guests, list of, 9
American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 110
American Museum of Natural History, 111
American Philosophical Society, 113
Amherst College, 112
Anderson, Edwin H., 56
Andrews, Dr. C. W., 277
Andrews, E. B., 190
Angell, James B., 187
Archenhold, F. S., 18, 39, 423; gifts from, 445
Archenhold, Mme., 45
Archer, William, 19, 39; poem by, 401
Argentine Republic, guests invited from, 14
Armour Institute of Technology, 114

INDEX

Armour, Philip D., 309
"Around the World," 388
Art Institute of Chicago, 115
Astrophysical Observatory, 171
Atkinson, F. W., 10, 41, 164
Aurivillius, Chr., 222
Australia, guests invited from, 14
Austria-Hungary, guests invited from, 14
Ayres, Brown, 192

Bach, J. S., 89
Badge, Souvenir, 30
Ball, Sir Robert S., 19, 39, 415; address by, 327
Balz, Herman, 10
Banquet, 371
Barr, A. J., v, 43
Bartholdt, Richard, 10, 40, 358
Beatty, John W., v, 38, 60, 279
Beaver, James A., 10, 40
Beit, Alfred, 309
Belgium, guests invited from, 15
Belin, Dr., 223
Bell, Dr. C. F. M., 19, 39, 353, 421
Bell, Mrs., 45
Bell, H. M., 10, 41, 134
Bénédite, Léonce, 17, 39 422; address by, 344
Bénédite, Mlle., 45
Benoist, Antoine, 214
Berlin High School, 76
Berlin University, 339
Berriel, Leopolds, 233
Bertram, James, 10
Bessemer, Sir Henry, 308
Bible, reading from, 47
Bigelow, E. M., v, 43
Billings, John S., 10, 41
Blaserna, Dr., 264
Boirac, E., 213
Boissier, Gaston, 220
Bolivia, guests invited from, 15
Bordeaux, Université de, 224
Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 154
Bouvier, Bernard, 235
Bovey, Dr. Henry T., 15, 41
Bowdoin College, 116
Boys' Naturalists Club, 60
Boznanska, Olga de, 96
Braddock, General Edward, 297
Brand, William, v, 43
Brashear, John A., v, 43, 60
Brazil, guests invited from, 15
Briggs, L. B. R., 167
Brill, H. V., 157
Britton, N. L., 155
Broegger, Dr., 260
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 117
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 164
Brown, E. E., 10, 40, 102
Brown University, 118
Bruxelles, Université Libre de, 236
Bryce, James, 389
Bryn Mawr College, 120
Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, 119
Buffington, Joseph, v, 43
Bulgaria, guests invited from, 15
Bülow, Prince von, 352
Bumpus, H. C., 10, 41
Bureau of Education, 102

INDEX

Bureau of Ethnology, 171
Burgess, J. W., 339
Butler, E. C., 281
Butler, Nicholas Murray, 129
Buttrick, Wallace, 258

Cable, George W., 10, 42
Caen, University of, 265
Caffin, Charles H., 449
Caldwell, John, v, 43, 61, 63
California, University of, 149, 184
Calvin, John, 235
Calvo, Don J. B., 16, 39
Cambridge, University of, 240, 242
Campbell, W. W., 10, 41, 149
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry, 293
Canada, guests invited from, 15
Cape University, 260
Carlton, W. N., 178
Carnegie, Andrew; address at the dedication, 54; address at banquet, 379; gifts to Scotland, 396; references to, 3, 4, 28, 30, 31, 36, 38, 46, 77, 83, 93, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 179, 180, 183, 196, 201, 204, 210, 217, 228, 232, 233, 238, 245, 246, 248, 253, 257, 267, 268, 291, 292, 293, 299, 300, 309, 343, 344, 362, 364, 365, 368, 371, 372, 373, 375, 377, 378, 386, 387, 388, 392, 393, 394, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401, 403, 406, 408, 409, 410, 411
Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew, 28, 30, 31, 36, 45, 54, 55, 292, 293, 366, 371, 374, 386
Carnegie Art Galleries, founding of, 4; international exhibitions in, 60; jury system, 61; gifts to, 66; painting awards, 96
Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, 293, 364
Carnegie Hall of Music, 56, 58
Carnegie Hero Fund, 68
Carnegie Institute, inception of the idea, 3, 55; gifts to, 66; organization and endowment of, 6; description of, 7, 89-96; painting awards by, 96
Carnegie Institution of Washington, 121
Carnegie Library, inauguration of, 3; gifts to, 66; statistics of circulation, 90, 91; branches, 56, 91
Carnegie Museum, founding of, 4; gifts to, 66; description of, 61, 93
Carnegie Pension Fund, 68
Carnegie Relief Fund, 378
Carnegie, Thomas, 299
Carnegie, T. Morris, 10
Carnegie Technical Schools, founding of, 6; organization of, 61, 94; scholarships in, 66
Carnegie University Trust, 293
Case School of Applied Science, 122
Ceska Universita, Prague, Bohemia, 216
Chapin, John H., 10
Chaplin, W. S., 199
Charlottenburg, 70
Chase, William M., 449
Chester, Rear-Admiral Colby M., 10, 40, 184
Chicago, University of, 185
Chile, guests invited from, 16
China, guests invited from, 16

INDEX

Christiania, University of, 260
Church, S. H., v, 42, 46, 52, 63, 279, 371, 406, 408, 410, 411, 448; address by, 89
Church, Mrs. S. H., 46
Cincinnati Museum Association, 123
Cincinnati, University of, 186
Clapp, George H., v, 43
Clark University, 124
Clarke, Sir Caspar Purdon, 10, 40
Clemson Agricultural College, 125
Cohen, Josiah, v, 43
College of the City of New York, 126
Colombia, guests invited from, 16
Colorado College, 127
Colorado School of Mines, 128
Columbia University, 129
Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 130
"Connection between Science and Engineering," 303
Corea, Don L. F., 24, 39
Cornell, Ezra, 64
Cornell University, 131
Costa Rica, guests invited from, 16
Cottet, Charles, 450
Cox, Kenyon, 449
Craighead, Edwin B., 10, 41, 179
Cranston, Sir Robert, 19, 39, 417; address by, 394
Cranston, Lady, 45
Crawford, William H., 10, 41, 106
Cuba, guests invited from, 16
Curie, Mme., 261
Dabney, C. G., 186
Dalhousie University, 217
Danilevsky, Dr., 262
Darwin, Charles, 241
Dauge, E., 245
Davis, William M., 10, 40
Day, James R., 174
deForest, Robert W., 150
Degrees, Conferring of honorary, 405-423
"Democratie en Amerique," 388
Dempster, Alexander, 205, 406
Denmark, guests invited from, 16
Denny, George H., 10, 41, 202
Department of the Interior, 102
d'Estournelles de Constant, Baron, 17, 39, 46, 416; address by, 78
Detaille, J. B. E., 60
Dethier, Gaston M., 46
Detroit Museum of Art, 132
"Development of Architectural Style in Germany," 315
Dickerson, J. S., 10
Dickinson College, 133
Dickhuth, Colonel, 18, 39, 421
Dickhuth, Miss, 46
Dijon, France, Académie de, 213
Diplodocus, 406, 409
d'Oldenburg, Serge, 212
Dominican Republic, guests invited from, 17
Donaldson, James, 254
Doumer, Paul, 17, 39, 46, 398, 409, 410, 416, 417; address by, 77; gifts from, 407, 445
Drake University, 134
Drinker, Henry S., 10, 40, 146
Dunfermline, 5, 380, 381, 383; address from, 293

INDEX

"Dunfermline's Son," 290
"Dunfermline Trust," 364
Duquesne, Fort, 298, 380
Duvall, General W. P., 10, 392

Eads, James B., 312
Eakins, Thomas, 96
East, Alfred, 450
Ecuador, guests invited from, 17
Edinburgh, University of, 244
Edward VII, King, 84, 296, 352, 359, 360, 395, 409
Elgar, Sir Edward, 20, 29, 39, 99, 417
Elgin, Lord, 293
Emmert, David, 10, 41
"Empire of Business," 388
Endowments, 6, 90
Engler, Edwin A., 10, 40, 210
Enlart, Camille, 17, 39, 423, 451; address by, 279
Enlart, Mme., 45
Erlangen, University of, 261
Evans, Thomas C., 11, 41

Fallières, President, 218, 352, 359, 360
Faunce, W. H. L., 118
Fay, C. Norman, 11
Field, Dr. H. H., 272
Fine Arts, Department of, 4; description of, 91
Finley, John H., 11, 40, 126
Fleuret, Edwin, 97
Forbes, Colonel John, 298, 299, 301, 380
Forrest, John, 217
Founder's Day celebrations, 8, 95
"Four-in-hand through Britain," 388
Fox, William Henry, 11, 42
France, guests invited from, 17; American obligations to, 35
France, Institut de, 220
Franklin, Benjamin, 297
Franks, Robert A., 11, 55
Frederick the Great, 34, 337, 391, 392
Frederick William III, King, 339
Free Library of Philadelphia, 135
French Republic, President of, 218
"French Sculpture of the Middle Ages," 279
French, W. M. R., 11, 42, 115, 450
Frew, William N., v, 28, 31, 38, 46, 54, 55, 63, 96, 211, 372, 373, 375, 406, 448
Frew, Mrs. William N., 28, 45
Friday Afternoon, exercises on, 267
Friday Luncheon, 265
Friday Morning, exercises on, 101
Friday Night, Banquet, 371
Frissell, H. B., 11
Fulton, Robert, 312

Galbraith, Dr. John, 16, 41
Galileo, 89, 304
Gambetta, Léon, 82
Genève, Université de, 235
Geological Society of America, 136
George-August-Universität, Göttingen, 219

INDEX

George Washington University, 137
"German Military Constitution," 335
Germany, guests invited from, 18; her contributions to our citizenship, 34
Gest, J. H., 11, 42, 123
Ghent, University of, 245
Gifts received: from F. S. Archenhold, 445; from Paul Doumer, 445; from the German Emperor, 425-444; from Ernst von Ihne, 445
Gilder, Richard Watson, 11, 40
Gilman, B. I., 11, 42, 154
Gladstone, William E., 82
Glasgow, University of, 246
Goetze, Frederick A., 11, 41
Gonzalez, Joaquin V., 263
Gordon, Daniel M., 228
"Gospel of Wealth," 388
Göttingen, George-August-Universität, 219
Granville-Smith, W., 96
Great Britain, guests invited from, 19-21; American obligations to, 35
Greece, guests invited from, 21
Greene, Jerome D., 139
Greiffenhagen, Maurice, 96
Grey, Earl, Governor-General of Canada, 259
Griffith, A. H., 11, 42, 132
Grove City College, 138
Guatemala, guests invited from, 22
Guests, list of, 9-27; program for, 28; procession of, 37-43
Gunsaulus, F. W., 115, 450
Günther, Dr. Albert, 269
Guthrie, Hon. George W., official welcome, 31, 36; address by, 32; references to, v, 28, 39, 392, 398
Guthrie, Mrs. George W., 28, 31, 36, 45

Habana, Universidad de la, 233
Hadley, Arthur T., 11, 40
Hague Conference, 70, 80, 81, 83, 356, 357, 358, 359
Haiti, guests invited from, 22
Halket, 297, 382
Halket, Sir, 297, 382
Hall, G. Stanley, 11, 40, 124
Halle, Saxony, University of, 247
Hamerschlag, Arthur A., v, 37, 61
Hamerschlag, Mrs. Arthur A., 369
Hamilton, Samuel, 108
Harlan, Richard D., 11, 41
Harlow, Albert B., 9, 42
Harris, A. W., 160
Harrison, Alexander, 449
Harrison, Benjamin, 57
Harrison, C. C., 191
Harvard, John, 64
Harvard University, 139
Harvey, William, 241
Hassam, Childe, 450
Haverford College, 140
Hay, John, 83
Hays, I. Minis, 11, 41
Heinroth, Charles, 38, 46, 92, 97
Helsingfors, University of, 262
Henderson, Miss Helen W., 11
Henry, Prof. Joseph, 270

INDEX

Herron, John, Art Institute, 141
Heywood, John G., 11, 42
Hitchcock, Edward, 112
Hjelt, Dr., 262
Hlava, J., 216
Hochschule, Bern, Switzerland, 215
Hoeber, Arthur, 11
Holden, L. E., 11, 196
Holland, Dr. W. J., v, 38, 59, 409, 415
Holls, G. F. W., 83, 356, 358
Holmes, Joseph A., 11, 41
Hooper, Franklin W., 11, 42
Hopkins, Anderson H., v, 38, 56
Hopkins, Henry, 207
Hornaday, W. T., 11, 42, 159
Hornbostel, Henry, 11
Horne, Durbin, v, 43
Houdon, J. A., 287
Hovey, E. O., 136
Howard, L. O., 109
Howe, Charles S., 11, 40, 122
Hudson, James F., v, 43
Humphreys, A. C., 173
Hunicke, H. A., 104
Hyde, William D., 116

Ihne, Ernst von, 18, 39, 418; address by, 315
Ihne, Mme. von, 45
Imperial Military Academy of Medicine, St. Petersburg, 262
India, guests invited from, 22
Institut de France, 220
International Arbitration and Peace Conference, 268, 359
International Exchanges, 171
"International Coöperation in Zoölogy," 267
International Founder's Day, 95
Invocation, 49
Italy, guests invited from, 22

Jackson, John B., v, 43
Jacobi, H., 229
James, E. J., 11, 40
Jamison, S. C., v, 43
Japan, guests invited from, 23
Jesse, R. H., 189
Jesup, Morris K., 111
Johns Hopkins University, 142
Jones, Paul, 287
Jordan, David Starr, 147
Joseph in Egypt, 93
Joubert, Don E. C., 17, 39
Judson, H. P., 185

Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, 221
Karnebeek, Jonkheer A. P. C. Van, 263
Kates, Charles S., 12
Kelly, William, 151
Ketler, I. C., 12, 41, 138
King, Alexander, 12
King, Henry C., 12, 40, 161
Kingston, Ontario, Queen's University, 228
Kirkland, J. H., 197
Klason, Peter, 222
Knaufft, Ernest, 450
Kobert, R., 234
Koch, Theodore W., 12
Koser, Dr. Reinhold, 19, 39, 418
Krehbeil, Henry E., 12, 42
Kurtz, Charles M., 12, 42, 120

INDEX

Lafayette College, 143
Lafayette, General Marquis de, 82
Lambing, Rev. A. A., v, 43
Lameere, A., 236
Lang, Dr., 221
Lang, John Marshall, 239
Lankester, Prof. Ray, 274
La Plata, National University of, 263
Laronze, Dr., 251
La Touche, Gaston, 96
Lauder, George, 299
Lawrence University, 144
Lebucq, H., 245
Lefavour, Henry, 12, 41, 170
Lehigh University, 145
Letter of thanks to German Emperor, 447
Lewis Institute of Chicago, 148
Lick Observatory, 149
Lindsay, Henry D., 41
Linhart, S. B., 205
Loewenfeld, General von, 18, 39, 69, 410, 411, 418; address by, 335; address at banquet, 391
Lucas, F. A., 12, 42, 117
Luncheon, 265
Luther, Flavel S., 12, 40, 178
Luther, Martin, 46

"Maarten Maartens," see Poorten-Schwartz
Mabie, Hamilton W., 12, 42
MacAlister, Donald, 246
Macbeth, George A., v, 43, 63
Macbeth, J. C., 20, 39, 296, 297, 364, 382; address by, 290
MacCracken, Henry M., 12, 40, 158
Macfarlane, James R., v, 43
Magee, Christopher L., 57
Mancini, E. 231
Manion, P. A., v, 43
Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women, 369
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 149
McClelland, Thomas, 12, 41
McClure, S. S., 12, 42
McConway, William, v, 43, 63
McCormick, Robert S., 259
McCormick, S. B., 12, 40, 415; address by, 412
McCurdy, George G., 12, 41
McGee, W J, 12
McGill University, 226
McMichael, C. F., 191
McNair, F. W., 12, 151
"Me and Andra," 384
Mees, C. L., 169
Meissonier, J. L. E., 60
Melchers, Gari, 12
Mell, P. H., 125
Mellon, A. W., v, 43
Mellor, C. C., v, 42, 63
Meredith, W. R., 255
Merriman, Daniel, 12, 42, 209
Merton, Mr., 76
Metcalf, William, Jr., v, 43, 63
Metropolitan Museum of Art, 150
Mewissen, Mr. von, 76
Mexico, guests invited from, 23
Meyer, Annie Nathan, 12
Michelangelo, 89
Michigan College of Mines, 151
Michigan, University of, 187
Minnesota Academy of Science, 152

INDEX

Minnesota, University of, 188
"Mission of an Art Museum," 344
Missouri, University of, 189
Mitchell, Dr. P. C., 20, 39, 257, 419; address by, 267
Mitchell, Mrs., 45
Moechel, J. R., 175
Mœller, Theodor von, 18, 39, 46, 69, 408, 409, 419; address by, 72
Moffat, James D., 12, 41, 200
Moncheur, Baron, 15, 39
Montgomery, Thomas L., 12, 42
Montpellier, France, Académie de, 214
Montreal, McGill University, 226
Moore, J. Percy, 103
Morris, Harrison S., 12
Morse, E. S., 162
Mount Holyoke College, 153
Murray, W. C., 217

Napoleon, 338
National Zoölogical Park, 171
Nebraska, University of, 190
Needham, Charles W., 12, 40, 137
Netherlands, guests invited from, 24; her influence on history, 35
Newspapers, obligations to, 68
Newton, Sir Isaac, 241, 304
New York Botanical Garden, 155
New York Trade School, 156
New York University, 158
New York Zoölogical Park, 159
"Next Step toward International Peace," 351
Nicaragua, guest invited from, 24
Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, 359
Northrop, Cyrus, 189
Northwestern University, 160
Norway, guests invited from, 24

Oberlin College, 161
O'Brien, M. E., v, 43
Olds, George D., 112
Oliver, George T., v, 43
Orchestra, Pittsburgh, 58, 92, 99
"Organization of Peace," 78
Oxford, University of, 248

Padua, University of, 250
Palmer, George C., 12, 42
Panama, guests invited from, 24
Paraguay, guests invited from, 25
Paris, Université de, 225
Parker, Lawton S., 97
Paur, Emil, 29, 38, 58, 92
Peabody, F. G., 339
Peabody, G. A., 162
Peabody Museum, 162
Pendleton, Ellen J., 202
Pennsylvania, University of, 191
Pennsylvania, Western University of, 204; conferring of degrees by, 405-423
Peoples Institute, New York, 163
Persia, guests invited from, 25
Peru, guests invited from, 25
Peterson, William, 16, 40, 227

Philadelphia, Free Library of, 135
Pichon, S., 218
Pitcairn, Robert, v, 42, 406
Pitt, William, 298
Pittsburgh, founding of, 298
Planches, Baron des, 22, 39; address by, 387
Plantz, Samuel, 12, 40, 144
Polacco, V., 250
Poland, guests invited from, 25
Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, 164
Poorten-Schwartz, J. M. W. Van der, 24, 39, 422; address by, 397
Poorten-Schwartz, Miss, 45
"Popular Significance of the Carnegie Institute," 72
Porrit, Edward, 13
Porter, H. K., v, 43
Porterfield, John, 65
Portugal, guests invited from, 25
Prague University, 216
Pratt, Frederick B., 13, 41, 165
Pratt Institute, 165
Prayer, 49
Preece, Sir W. H., 20, 39, 419; address by, 303
President of the United States, letter from, 52
Preyer, David C., 13
Pritchett, Henry S., 13, 40, 149
Prize Paintings, list of, 96
Procession, 37-43
Program of the Celebration, 28
Purdue University, 166
Purinton, D. B., 206

Queen's University, 228
Quesada, Don G. de, 16, 39

Radcliffe College, 167
Raffaeli, Jean Francois, 449
Rais, Jules, 18, 39
Raymond, A. V. V., 181
Reale Accademia dei Lincei, 231, 264
Redfield, Edward W., 13
Reed, George Edward, 13, 41, 133
Reed, James H. v, 42, 63, 374, 387, 390, 394, 397, 401, 403
Reed, Mrs. James H., 46
"Relationship of Pittsburgh and Dunfermline," 296
Remsen, Ira, 13, 40, 142
Rennes, France, University of, 251
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 168
"Review of the Work," 89
Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, 229
Rhind, J. Massey, 89
Rhodes, Cecil, 309
Rhŷs, Dr. John, 21, 39, 46, 47, 249, 420
Rhŷs, Miss, 46
Ricketts, Palmer C., 168
Robert, C., 247
Roberts, Dr. E. S., 21, 39, 46, 420; prayer by, 49; remarks on presentation of address from Cambridge University, 240
Roberts, Mrs., 46
Robertson, William, 21, 39, 296, 300; address by, 364
Robinson, Edward, 41
Roche, Alexander, 450
Rockefeller, John D., 185, 309; telegram to Mr. Carnegie, 372

INDEX

Roma, Reale Accademia dei Lincei, 231, 264
Röntgen, Wilhelm K., 264, 304
Roosevelt, President Theodore, letter from, 52; references to, 69, 82, 83, 352, 358, 393
Rose Polytechnic Institute, 169
Rosengarten, Joseph G., 13, 42, 135
Ross, Dr. John, 21, 39, 293, 364, 420; address by, 296
Rostock, Universität, 234
Roumania, guests invited from, 25
Russia, guests invited from, 26

Saint-Gaudens, Augustus, 289
St. Andrews, University of, 252
St.-Pétersbourg, Russia, Académie Impériale des Sciences, 212; Imperial Military Academy of Medicine, 262
Saturday Morning, exercises on, 405
Scaife, W. L., v, 43
Schaeffer, Nathan C., 13, 41
Schaper, Dr. Fritz, 19, 39, 421
Schaper, Mme., 45
Scharnhorst, General G. L. D. von, 339, 340, 341
Schmidlapp, J. G., 13, 40
Schurman, Jacob G., 13, 40, 131
Schwab, C. M., 13
Schwab, J. C., 130
Schweinitz, General H. L. von, 352, 353
Scotland, gifts received from Mr. Carnegie, 396
Scott, H. L., 182
"Scottish Guests to Andrew Carnegie," 401
Scovel, S. F., 13, 42
Servia, guests invited from, 26
Seven Wonders of the Old World, 305
Shafer, John D., v, 43
Shakspere, William, 63, 89
Sharpless, Isaac, 140
Sheldon, Samuel, 13, 41, 110
Shrigley, John M., 208
Shröder, Dr., 219
Siam, guests invited from, 26
Simmons College, 170
Slocum, W. F., 13, 127
Smith, Charles Sprague, 13, 42, 163
Smith, Charles Stewart, 13
Smith, Edgar F., 113
Smith, William R., 13
Smithsonian Institution, 171
"Solution of a Great Scientific Difficulty," 327
"Some Jewels Set Together," 449
Southern Educational Fund, 382
Spain, guests invited from, 26
Spencer, Herbert, 57
Stanford, Leland, Junior, University, 147
Stead, Dr. W. T., 21, 39, 422; address by, 351
Stead, Mrs., 45
Stephenson, George, 312
Stevens Institute of Technology, 172
Stewart, William, 246
Stockholm, University of, 222
Stokes, Anson Phelps, Jr., 211
Stone, Winthrop E., 13, 40, 166

INDEX

Strauss, Dr. Richard, 230
Strutt, R., 333
Stuart, Gilbert C., 289
Suess, E., 221
Swain, Joseph, 173
Swarthmore College, 173
Sweden, guests invited from, 27
Swinderen, Jonkheer, 24, 39
Switzerland, guests invited from, 27; Hochschule, Bern, 215
Syracuse University, 174

Taylor, Charles L., v, 43
Taylor, J. M., 198
Tea for the Ladies, 369
Tébar, J. M., 232
Technological Society of Kansas City, 175
Tennessee, University of, 192
Thamin, R., 224
Thach, C. C., 105
Thomas, J. F., 13
Thomas, M. C., 120
Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of Technology, 176
Thompson, Dwinel F., 13, 41
Thomson, John, 13, 135
Thürlings, Prof. Dr. A., 215
Thursday afternoon, exercises on, 45
Thursday morning, reception of guests, 31
Thursday night, gala concert on, 99
Thwing, Charles F., 13, 40, 203
Tocqueville, A. C. H. M. C. de, 388
Tokyo, University of, 265
Trinity College, 177
"Triumphant American Democracy," 388
Trustees of Carnegie Institute, v; Mr. Carnegie's appreciation of, 67
Tulane University of Louisiana, 179
Turkey, guests invited from, 27
Turner, William, 245
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, 180

Union College, 181
United States Military Academy, 182
United States National Museum, 171
United States Naval Academy, 183
Université d'Aix-Marseille, 223
Université de Bordeaux, 224
Université de Paris, 225
Uruguay, guests invited from, 27

Vanderbilt University, 197
Vanderhoef, George, 13
van Hise, C. R., 194
Vassar College, 198
Venezuela, guests invited from, 27
Venezuela, Universidad Central de, 232
Vetter, Theodore, 256
Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, 361
Vienna, Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, 221
Virginia, University of, 193
Voorst, Mr. Van, 270

INDEX

Waetzholdt, G. D., 13
Walcott, Charles D., 13, 40, 171
Walker, T. B., 153
Wall, A. Bryan, v, 43
Walters, E. R., v, 43
Warfield, E. D., 143
Warren, Joseph W., 120
Washington and Jefferson College, 200
Washington and Lee University, 201
Washington, Booker T., 13, 41, 180
Washington, George, 82, 287, 297, 340, 380
Washington University, 199
Wasson, J. C., v, 43, 63
Watt, James, 306, 312
Welch, William H., 13, 40
Wellesley College, 202
Werner, John, v, 43
Wesley, John, 304
Western Reserve University, 203
Western University of Pennsylvania, 204; conferring of degrees by, 405
Westinghouse, George, 14, 40
Westinghouse, Mrs. George, 46
West Virginia University, 206
Wharton, Joseph, 14, 40, 71
White, Henry, 218
Whitfield, Henry D., 14
Willert, Arthur, 14
William II, German Emperor, 34, 69, 70, 72, 352, 359, 391, 392, 393, 406, 408, 410; cablegram from, 411; gifts from, 425-444; letter of thanks to, 447
Williams College, 207
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, 208
Wilson, George H., 37, 46, 58
Wilson, W. E., 333
Wisconsin, University of, 194
Woodward, R. S., 14, 40, 121
Woodwell, Joseph R., v, 43
Woolley, Mary E., 153
Wooster, University of, 195
Worcester Art Museum, 209
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 210
Wycliff, John, 304

Yale, Elihu, 64
Yale University, 130, 211

Zevort, Dr., 265
Zoölogical Society of London, 257
Zorn, Anders L., 450
Zurich, University of, 256

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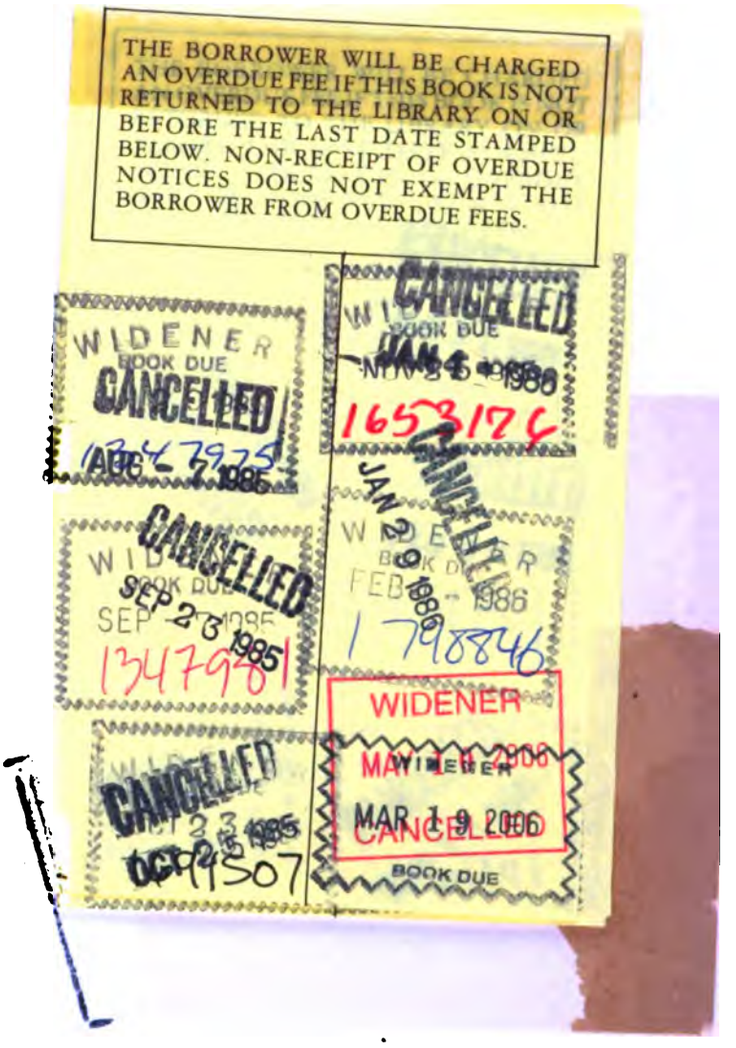
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